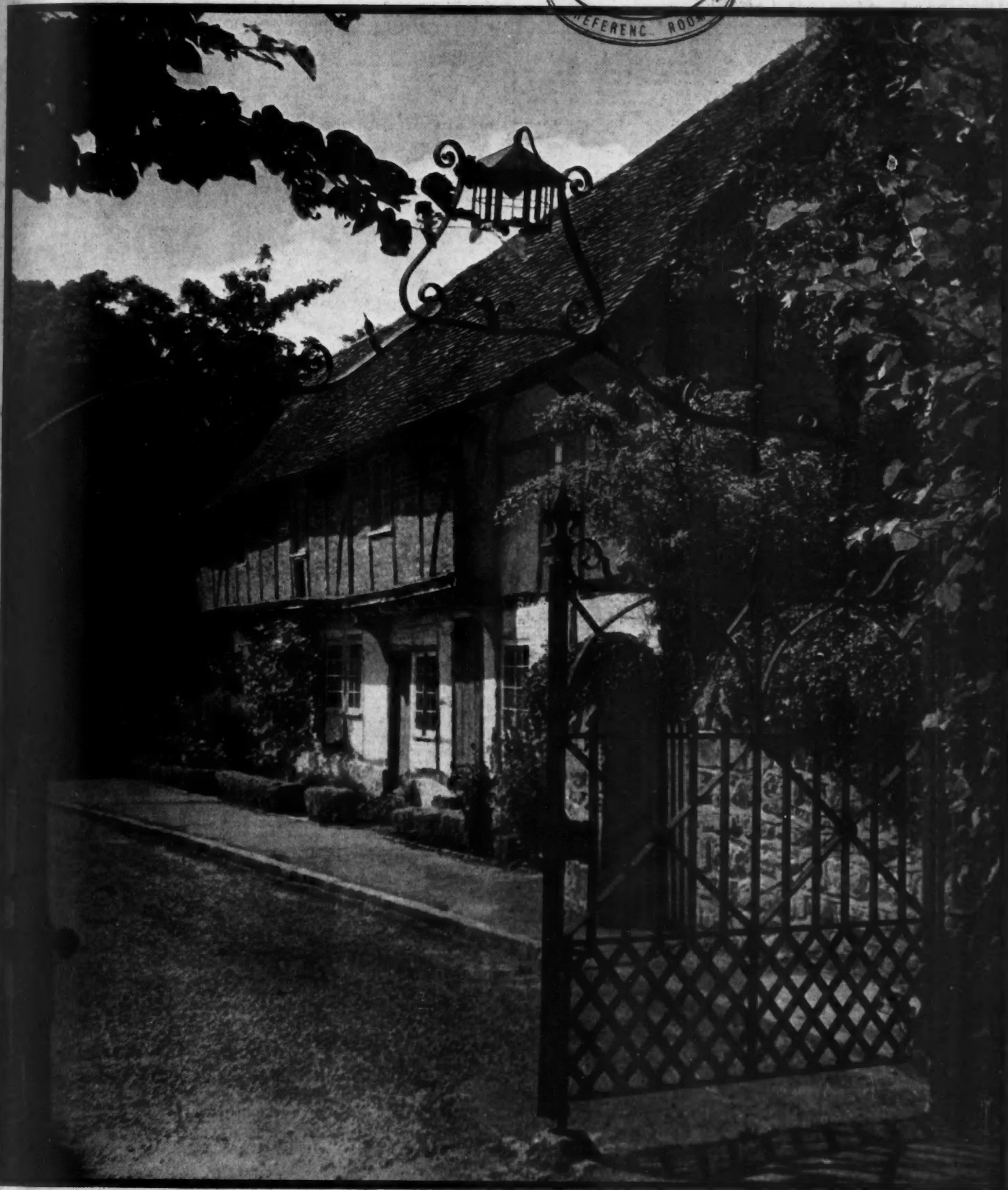


A PLAN TO CHANGE THE CLIMATE COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday
MAY 20, 1949



TWO SHILLINGS



THE COURT HOUSE, LONG CRENDON, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Donovan Box

AUCTION

IN THE ESTATE of the late Mrs. E. A. Yerburch, Woodford Park, Blackburn, Lancs (Blackburn Station 3 miles, Preston Station 3 miles). The valuable Contents of the Mansion, to be sold by Auction, on the premises by PHILLIPS, SON AND NEALE, on Tuesday, May 24, and two following days at 1 p.m. each day. May be viewed on Friday, May 20, and Saturday, May 21, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. each day (no view Monday, May 23). Catalogues on the premises on view and sale days (price 7d.) or from the Auctioneers (price 7d.) at their Great Rooms, Blenheim House, Blenheim Street, W.1 (Mayfair 2424).

PERSONAL

BURWASH PLACE, Burwash, Sussex. Country Guest House situated in beautiful and peaceful surroundings. Every comfort and extremely good food. Elderly people specially catered for and welcomed. Terms from 7 gns. single.—Write MRS. PRESLEY.

EDUCATED WIDOW, travelled, no encumbrances, with own home, desires position of trust to Lady or Gentleman. Good knowledge household affairs, competent cook and manager.—Box 1708.

MISCELLANEOUS

£10-£25 IS THE PRICE we pay for Cultured Pearl Necklaces; £25-£100 for Diamond Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, etc. Valuation by qualified expert (Fellow Gemmological Association). Register your parcels (cash or offer per return) or call at M. HAYES AND SONS, LTD., 106, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. HOLBORN 8177.

A SOLID or ply parquet floor can be laid and polished complete in your home, office, etc., by NEW-EN (C), 101, Kings Cross Road, London, W.C.1. TELBURN 5062.

ABREY HEATING AND ENGINEERING, Greys Road, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, with branches at Torquay and Bournemouth, specialise in modern Central Heating, Hot-Water Supplies, and Irrigation. We also make old and out-of-date installations efficient and economical by installing one of our Automatic Boilers, with Thermostatic Controls.—Write to Henley Office for booklets.

BOEY ROT CONTROL is a highly specialised subject and requires expert attention. Consult RICHARDSON & STARLING, LTD., Winchester. Mycologists and Entomologists.

EUGENIE DESCOURT, Haute Couture, 99, Mount Street, W.1. GROSVENOR 1220. Makers direct from Paris. Orders taken promptly executed.

FARM GATES, 14 ft., in single span. Coate's "Harvester" Gates are all-steel (aluminium painted). Built to last a lifetime. Fitted with adjustable hangers. Always swings freely. No jamming or scraping. A turn or two of hangers adjusts the gate. Supplied complete with concrete posts, or you can buy the gate alone. The ever-increasing size of modern farm machinery makes wide gates essential. This is the gate for the modern farmer. Write now for illustrated details.—COATES' FENCING LTD., Fenco Works, Bridgewater, Somerset.

FENCING STAKES. Steel Angles cut and drilled to customers' specifications, painted if required. Prices on application.—ADAMS AND BENSON, LTD., Albion, West Bromwich.

GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN Water-colour Drawings, Prints and Paintings, English, French and Colonial. Old Models of Ships, Coaches etc., wanted by WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond Street, W.1.

HAVE you tried "Pomona," the popular Dry Sparkling Cider-de-Luxe? This is no ordinary cider, but approaches sparkling wines in character and flavour. A trial case of 1 dozen champagne quarts, 32/-, or 2 dozen champagne pints, 36/-, will convince you of its merits. Carriage paid. Empties not included but returnable. Also, other high-class ciders (sweet and dry) in casks and bottles.—THE QUANTOCK VALE CIDER CO., LTD., North Petherton, Bridgewater.

INDORE COMPOST, 45/- per ton in bulk carriage paid, 40 miles (minimum 6 tons).—HIGHDALE LABORATORY, Leatherhead.

ISN'T IT WONDERFUL to buy those lovely dress fabrics you've wanted for years, without "strains"? And of course, KATY and HELENA ZUGHAFT must make them up. Do take advantage of our postal service, if you can't get to town.—12a, Lowndes Street, S.W.1. SLO. 2015.

MOTHS. Use Rowland Ward's famous "Insect Death" powder, from 106, Piccadilly, W.1. Price 6/6 or 3/6 post free (U.K.).

PRUNIER WINES, LTD. The Wines and Spirits you enjoy at Prunier's Restaurant you can enjoy in your home.—You will find them at PRUNIER WINES, LTD., 6, Ryder Street, London, S.W.1. (St. James's) Whitehall 7487. Call or write for free list.

SHELDON DRESSMAKERS, LTD. Own materials made up, alterations cheerfully undertaken.—54, Sloane Square, S.W.1. SLO. 7456.

SQUASH. When buying new equipment remember JACQUES SQUASH RACKETS give satisfaction. Hand-made by craftsmen.—JOHN JACQUES AND SON, LTD., makers of fine Sports and Games Equipment since 1795, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

STAMP COLLECTIONS WANTED. Bond Street, prices paid. We have numerous buyers on our books and can therefore afford to pay really high prices. Let us make you an offer.—Write or send collections to HARRY LEWIS, 45/46, New Bond Street, London, W.1. Mayfair 3063.

SUPERB TWEED for coats and suitings; exclusively made on own handlooms from super all-wool Scotch yarns only. Finest of genuine handwoven. Reasonable.—Box 1673.

THATCHING. NORFOLK REED THATCHERS, LTD. invite your inquiries.—"Thatches" Loudwater Lane, Chorley Wood, Herts.

THE GARDEN POOL. For Ornamental Fish, Water Lilies and Plants, etc., consult L. HAIG & CO., LTD. (Dept. CL), The Aquatic Farm, Newdigate, Surrey.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Per line, Private 3/-; Personal and Trade 4/-; (minimum 3 lines). Box Fee 1/6.

MISCELLANEOUS

TWIN SETS, etc., knit to your own size, in the colour you really want and usually in only a few days, in Paton's & Baldwin's best quality shrink-resist wools. Over 50 shades to choose from. Prices from £41/7/6 for 34 bust.—NICHOL, Kneller, Corbridge, Northumberland.

WATTLE HURDLES, close woven, sizes 6 ft. x 3 ft., 6 ft. x 4 ft., 6 ft. x 5 ft., 6 ft. x 6 ft. Excellent craftsmanship. Immediate delivery at reasonable prices. May we quote you?—Box 1158.

WINKFIELD PLACE, nr. Windsor (Principals: Constance Spry and Rosemary Hume). Residential School for training girls in first-class cookery, interior decoration, dressmaking, gardening and flower work. Offers during summer vacation starting August 22, short Residential Courses for adults in French cookery and flower work.—Apply: The Secretary. Tel: Winkfield Row 3231.

FOR SALE

£1,550 ONLY. Daimler Light Straight Eight, Saloon with divisions and occasional seats. 3½ litre, 26 h.p., 1937. In immaculate condition; accommodating seven people when necessary. Completely overhauled recently. Engine reconditioned, coachwork resprayed and interior reupholstered. A luxurious car, perfect in every respect. Owner prefers to sell privately. No dealers. Car may be seen in London by arrangement.—Box 1696.

ADAM MANTEPIECE, perfect design and condition; carving all wood; 5 ft. x 5 ft. 11 in., valued £150; photograph sent.—Write Box No. 656. KEITH & CO., Advertising Agents, Edinburgh.

COLLECTOR OF CONTEMPORARY ART displays of fine example Frances Hodgkins (1900), Katherine Church (1917), and modern Greek, Varda (1923). To be seen London.—Box 1675.

FOR SALE (privately) by a collector, the following to close an estate: a Set of 6 Coloured Prints by S. Cruikshank including a Frontispiece entitled "The Progress of a Midshipman," original frames, good condition, can be viewed in London. Also a set of 6 framed complete "Lettitia" series by Morland, published by J. R. Smith.—Box 1677.

IDEAL HOBBY. 1½ in. scale Garden Railway, L.N.E.R. "Flying Scotsman" locomotive, 8 ft. long, 3 cyl., train, passenger trucks, etc. £800 lot.—LILLIPUT PASSENGER RAILWAYS, LTD., Station Road, Hailsham, Sussex.

LYNX JACKET, highest quality, as new. Sacrifice at £100.—Box 1674.

MARK VI BENTLEY, as new, maroon and silver, chauffeur maintained, 11,000 miles, £3,950.—JACK DUNFEE, 28, Brook Street, W.1. MAYFAIR 0111.

REALLY lovely warm shade (creme de menth) pure wool, thick pile, finest quality Indian Carpet, size 12 ft. x 9 ft., seen London, £50. Ideal for study.—Box 1709.

SAILING DINGHY (racer), 10 ft., very fast. Condition perfect. For sale with all gear including brand new sail. Accept £100 or near offer.—Box 1686.

WANTED

WANTED. Apollo Pedal Reed Organ.—LEIGHTON, 53a, Farnham Road, Guildford.

LIVESTOCK

BEEES. For honey, pollination, or interesting and profitable hobby. Selected colonies and really good hives and equipment supplied at reasonable prices. Catalogue and intelligent advice on request.—MORETON & CO., 13, High Street, Marlow, Bucks.

BOXERS. Really strong, healthy, well-bred Puppies.—Call or write: GREENVOY, Harrow Lane, Maidenhead. Only 40 minutes from Paddington.

FOR SALE. Dachshund Dog Puppies, smooth haired, red, 3 months old, good pedigree, very healthy.—NOAD, Ladymead, East Harting, Sussex.

MCMASTER outdoor-reared Pullets, 8-9 weeks, 11/6 each. Pure Light Sussex and Brown Leghorns now available. (Br. L. x L.S. all sold until June). Free boxes for six or more, carriage paid. Send "three days" approval.—D. MCMASTER & CO., Bures, nr. Colchester.

SITUATIONS

Wanted

LADY (good family) seeks at once to renew post as Companion Housekeeper; reliable, sewing, knowledge nursing, cheerful, references. London or country.—Write, Box 1688.

POLISH EX-ENGINEER OFFICER with dependants seeks employment on large farm or estate as Handyman in south or south-west England where small house available. Thorough knowledge electricity, joinery, machinery, etc. Can supply excellent references.—Box 1684.

SCHOOLMASTER AND WIFE, enthusiastic gardeners, experienced property management, repairs and accounts, offer part-time service and reasonable rent for unfurnished accommodation in north Hants, south Berks area.—Box 1687.

EDUCATIONAL

SHORT STORY WRITING. Send 2½d. for "Stories that Sell To-day" (a special bulletin) and prospectus of world-famous course.—REGENT INSTITUTE, 195a, Palace Gate, W.8.

WANT TO WRITE? Follow your urge and earn a spare-time income. Learn from exclusive Home Study Courses by Beverley Nichols, Enid Blyton, John Brophy, Reginald Simpson, etc., how to write profitable short stories, articles, screen plays, etc.—Send 2½d. for free booklet to SCHOOL OF AUTHORSHIP, LTD. (CW9), Gloucester House, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

ACCOMMODATION FOR TWO PAYING GUESTS. Kerry, Eire. Beautiful scenery; fishing; 8/6/- each. Killarney 12 miles.—Box 1676.

AN Hotel de Luxe. If you value good food, deep comfort and thoughtful, well-mannered service you will relish every minute of your stay at this immaculate, fully-licensed and exclusive hotel on sea-shore. Early reservation advisable. BAY COURT, Aldwick Bay, Sussex, shares the kindly climate of nearby Bognor Regis. Brochure on request. (Tel: Pagham 113).

ARDNAGASHILL HOUSE, BANTRY, CO. CORK. EIRE, for holidays in the warmest corner of Ireland. River and sea fishing, sailing, bathing, golf, billiards, first-class food and every comfort. Inclusive terms 8/- to 10 gns.

BATH. SOUTHBOURNE HOTEL. Centrally situated, 3 minutes Mineral Water Baths, Pump Room, Abbey, etc. Enjoy the treatment or your vacation amid delightful surroundings, in perfect comfort and with excellent service. South aspect. Continental chef; lift; central heating; cellar chosen with care. Reservations now being received for the Bath Assembly (May 18-28).

BATH. AVONDALE HOUSE off London Road, offers quiet, comfortable and restful accommodation with south aspect. Large attractive gardens. Cordon Bleu cuisine. Garage.—Apply for terms to RES. PROPRIETRESS, Bathstone 891.

BEACON HILL HOTEL, NEWTON FERRERS, SOUTH DEVON. Country House Hotel, under new ownership, in 4½ acres. Private wooded path to river. Close to sea. Sailing, fishing, bathing, etc. Summer £7/7/- to £10/10/-. Reduced terms spring and autumn. Tel.: Newton Ferrers 278.

BELARNEY CO. CORK

ST. ANN'S HILL HYDRO-HOTEL offers you comfort, cuisine and courtesy that cannot be compared. Own Farm, Dairy Herd, Kitchen Garden, over 200 acres of beautiful Irish countryside. Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, Golf (Muskerry Links), Swimming, Tennis, Croquet, Table Tennis and Billiards. Resident Physician, and up-to-date Electrical and Massage Departments. Fully Licensed and only 7 miles from Cork City.—Apply, Manager for Brochure.

BOTLEIGH GARDEN HOTEL, Botley, near Southampton. A charming Country Hotel in glorious Hampshire. Beautiful parkland and every comfort. Inclusive weekly terms from 5 guineas. Recommended by A.A. and R.A.C. Tel.: Botley 39.

BROCKHAMPTON COURT HOTEL, S. HEREFORDSHIRE. Well known for its good food and wines, its cheerful service, its pleasant country mansion atmosphere and its beautiful setting in the Wye Valley. A holiday here is an entirely enjoyable experience. Fishing, riding.—Phone: Howcaple 239.

CARLYON BAY, St. Austell, S. Cornwall. CLIFF HEAD HOTEL, "Signpost" 1949 refers to us as "This most hospitable hotel," and concludes "Full marks for Cliff Head." Overlooks the lovely bay. Nearby are golf, squash, badminton, tennis, bathing, sea fishing. A private cinema. Special terms in May and June. Club licence. Tel. Par 125.

CORNISH RIVIERA. PERRANPORTH. THE DROSKYN CASTLE HOTEL.

On the edge of the sea. Always good food. Bedrooms with bathroom. Licensed. Perranporth 2213.

CONWAY COURT HOTEL, TORQUAY. This beautifully situated modern Hotel overlooking Torbay, offers happy holiday accommodation. All home comforts, excellent cuisine, farm produce. Centrally heated. Special diets arranged. Children welcome. Personal supervision, Torquay 2088.

COTSWOLD AND SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY. Manor House Hotel, Moreton-in-Marsh, Glos. (telephone 101), now under the same management as Bay Tree Hotel, Burford. A delightful centre with beautiful surroundings. Through train from Paddington two hours. Illustrated brochure on request.

COUNTRY LIFE—yet within easy reach of the amenities of a town, in one of England's famous beauty spots—GLEN HOTEL, BABRA COMBE, offers an unusual welcome and high standard of comfort and service. Illustrated brochure from Resident Proprietors.—Phone: Torquay 88340.

CRAGMOHER, COROPIN, CO. CLARE. Free fishing River Fergus and many lakes; boats free; abundant trout, some salmon, good pike fishing. Free shooting. Hunting, hacking, golf. Lalmich. Best food, best beds, courteous service.—DOUGLAS.

DALMUNZIE HOUSE HOTEL, Spittal o' Glen-sheeh, Blairgowrie, Perthshire. The splendid environment and healthful air ensure pleasurable memories of this year's holiday in the Highlands. Fishing, shooting, climbing, golf. Rates: Single £9/9/- per week. Double £17/10/- per week.

DELIGHTFUL seaside Mansion enjoying peace and seclusion in own grounds. Offers one family, no young children, two comfortable double bedrooms, with private bath and sitting room. No other guests. Well-cooked home produce. Terms 7 gns. each weekly.—Peak House, Sidmouth, Devon.

DEVON. EBFORD MANOR, TOPSHAM, offers hospitality to lovers of sea bathing, boating, tennis, squash, bridge. Moderate terms.

ELCOT PARK HOTEL, NEAR NEWBURY. Large Georgian Country House with lovely gardens in beautiful country, run as first-class Hotel and Country Club, with all modern conveniences and comforts. Private suites and self-contained cottages available. Farm produce. Telephone: Kintbury 76, or write Secretary.

FARM and garden produce, comfort and courtesy at Hartsfield Country House Hotel, Betchworth, Surrey (Tel.: Betchworth 2343). 24 miles London, 3 miles Reigate Gravel, bus route. Lift, basins, central heating.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

EXMOOR, EXFORD CROWN HOTEL, H. and C. in all bedrooms; excellent cuisine. Hunting with the Devon and Somerset Staghounds and four packs of foxhounds. Hunters and hawks for hire and for sale; inclusive terms offered to the keen rider; liveries taken. Rough shooting over 1,000 acres farm and moorland. Trout fishing in season on Exe and Barle. Tel.: Exford 243. Taxis meet trains at Dulverton, Minehead and Taunton. Comprehensive terms for long winter lets.

EXMOUTH, S. DEVON. DEVONCOURT HOTEL. A very lovely situation overlooking the sea and its own beautifully tended grounds of 4 acres which adjoin the Golf Course. A first-class hotel of 50 bedrooms which include delightful self-contained suites. Lift. Hard tennis court and free golf to residents. Licensed. Tel. 2277.

IRELAND. Four suitable young people can have the run of large houseboat glorious sporting lake, all found. Inexpensive.—Box 1636.

ISLAY, MACHRIE HOTEL, H. and C. in all bedrooms. Home farm, excellent cuisine, fully licensed. 18-hole golf course, fishing and rough shooting. Private beach.—Apply: Resident Proprietor. Tel.: Port Ellen 10.

KNAPE CROSS HOTEL, nr. EXMOUTH, S. DEVON. One of the most beautifully appointed mansion hotels in the country with every amenity and perfect cuisine. Grand view over sea and estuary. Lic. Tel.: Exmouth 3643.

MUDDIFORD, nr. Barnstaple, N. Devon. BROOMHILL, A very comfortably appointed country house in 150 acres lovely grounds, retains its home-like atmosphere, but has the amenities of a well-managed hotel. Delightful country fare. Tel.: Shirwell 62.

NEW INN HOTEL, MUDDIFORD, near Barnstaple. Scenery of exquisite beauty. Central for all N. Devon. Enjoy the freedom of a comfortable full table with good food and wines. V.I.-springs beds, h. and c., etc. Riding and rough shooting. Tel.: Shirwell 43.

NEWQUAY, TREGUERRIAN PRIVATE HOTEL, Watergate Bay, sheltered. Sea views from most rooms. Beach 1 min. away. Interior sprung beds, h. and c. in all bedrooms. Summer terms from 5 to 8 gns. Early morning tea.

NORTON PARK, (Exclusive country house hotel), DARTMOUTH. Near sea. American and continental cuisine. Licensed. Seven gns. winter; from 9 gns. summer.

OTTERBOURNE HOTEL, BUDLEIGH SALTERTON, A.A. and R.A.C. Licensed. A quiet modern establishment, facing sea, full of homely comfort and old-world charm, but in the matter of good food and fine Yorkshire cooking it yields second place to none.

PORTLEDGE HOTEL, FAIRY CROSS, NR. BIDEFORD, DEVON. Beautiful, interesting and full of character, in 52 acres with private beach. Run down for a few days—you will then want to book for the spring or summer. Superb comfort, exquisite cuisine. Fully licensed. Write for brochure. Tel.: Horns Cross 262.

RIVER USK, GLIFFADES COUNTRY HOUSE HOTEL, CRICKHOWELL, BRECONSHIRE. Twenty-seven acres of exceptionally beautiful grounds; mile of private fishing; billiards; golf course adjoining. Club licence. Terms from 7 gns.—Tel: Balach 30.

THE PALACE HOTEL, TORQUAY. This famous Hotel with the "Country House atmosphere" still provides unequalled amenities at inclusive terms, no service or other charge is made. Standing in its own 25 acres of beautiful grounds (which include the famous 9-hole short golf course) and situated on the delightful Devon coast, the Palace offers everything that makes the perfect holiday. Dancing, cinema, golf (9- and 18-hole courses), tennis (hard and covered courts), squash, swimming, etc. Resident professionals always available. Send for illustrated brochure.—Manager: GEORGE CONQUEST. Telephone 2271.

TUMBLERS HOTEL AND COUNTRY CLUB, Sharnley Green, near Guildford. Tel.: Brantley 3155. Delicious food, a wonderful cellar and deep contentment—all in a perfect country setting. Children and dogs welcomed. £8/6/6 to £7/7/- weekly.

WARGRAVE, BERKS. HILL LANDS HOTEL. High and sunny, overlooking Chilterns. Central heating throughout, gas fires, h. and c. in all rooms. Five minutes to buses. From 6 gns. (Tel. 36).

WEST PARK HOTEL, Linsfield. Farm produce, h. and c. Terms 7 gns. weekly. Permanent 6 gns. weekly. Telephone: Cophorne 285.

TRAVEL

FORGET currency worries and take advantage of Lanesair's inclusive holiday arrangements in Italy. Many delightful resorts.—Write for illustrated programme: LANESAIR TRAVEL SERVICE, LTD., 71, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Victoria 7174.

GARDENING

ALL can grow still more Food in STRAWSON GARDEN FRAMES, 1d. stamp for List C.L. 48. Also STRAWSON GLASSHOUSES against A.E.C. permits.—G. F. STRAWSON & SON, Horley, Surrey.

GARDEN ARCHITECTURE—design and construction. Experts.—R. A. BRUCE, B.A. F.R.H.S., Indio Gardens, Bovey Tracey, Devon. GARDENS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED. Sherwood Cup Chelsea Show, 1927. Note new address.—GEORGE G. WHITELEG (of Chislehurst), Nurseries, Knockholt, Kent.

GARDEN NETS. Best selected, small mesh, bird proof, 25 yds. long, 2 yds. wide, 15/-; 25 x 3, 22/6; 25 x 4, 30/-; 25 x 6, 45/-; 50 x 4, 60/-; 25 x 5 yds., 60/- All cart. paid.—From W. GOULDY, 20, Acton Road, S. Lowestoft, Suffolk. ON half an acre and up, you can afford to own the "Colwood" Motor Hoe, the ideal single wheel tractor for all light cultivating tasks.—Full particulars from DASHWOOD ENGINEERING, LTD., Empire Works, London, S.E.20.

OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTIONS
ADVERTISING PAGE 1164

COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. CV No. 2731

MAY 20, 1949

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

By direction of R. D. Trotter, Esq.

SURREY

3 miles from Ockley Station. 7 miles from Horsham. 9 miles from Dorking.

LEITH VALE, OCKLEY

A medium-sized Country Residence with grounds of exceptional beauty.

4 reception, 7 principal and 4 servants bedrooms, 4 bath. Central heating. Main electricity and water. Company's gas connected to cottages. Garages. Stabling.

Eight modern cottages. 59 ACRES. FREEHOLD VACANT POSSESSION For Sale by Auction as a whole in July (unless previously sold)



Solicitors: Messrs. STEPHENSON, HARWOOD & TATHAM, 16, Old Broad St., E.C.2. Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Pars. 1/-)

By direction of the Right Honourable Lord Churston.

SOUTH DEVON

Torquay 6 miles. Exeter 28 miles. With excellent bus service. LUPTON HOUSE, CHURSTON FERRERS, BRIXHAM

Suitable for Scholastic or Institutional Purposes.

A BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN MANSION

Largely remodelled and modernised and in perfect condition.

Approached by a drive 600 yards long and commanding lovely views.

Galleried hall, 4 beautiful panelled reception rooms, 27 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms. Ample offices. Central heating.

Private electricity supply. Ample water supply. Septic tank drainage.



Garage for 12 cars.

Stabling and outbuildings.

Gardener's cottage and flat.

Finely timbered undulating grounds inexpensive to maintain, formal and terraced gardens, tennis court, woodland walks and stream.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

RENT £600 PER ANNUM

HOME FARM OF 60 ACRES AVAILABLE IF REQUIRED

Agents: Mr. STUART HEPBURN, F.V.A., Chudleigh, Devon (Phone 2201), and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

AVON CASTLE, RINGWOOD, HAMPSHIRE

WITH ABOUT ½ MILE OF SALMON AND TROUT FISHING FROM BOTH BANKS OF THE AVON

Suitable as Private Residence, Hotel, or Institution Seven reception, ballroom, 21 bedrooms and 7 bathrooms. Central heating. Main electricity and water.

Garages for 12 cars. Stabling.

Six cottages.

Riverside pleasure grounds. With 51, 57 or 75 acres.

VACANT POSSESSION For Sale by Auction as a whole or in 3 lots at the Grand Hotel, Bournemouth, on June 2, at 3.15 p.m. (unless previously sold).



Solicitors: Messrs. MAWBY, BARRIE & LETTS, 62-64, Moorgate, E.C.2. Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Particulars 1/-)

WORCESTERSHIRE. VALLEY OF THE TEME

In a popular sporting district. Worcester 12 miles. Wonderful views of the Malvern Hills. SHELSLEY GRANGE, SHELSLEY BEAUCHAMP

An extremely attractive Regency House, fitted with every convenience and in perfect condition.

Large central hall, 4 reception, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating.

Private water supply. Electric light. Modern drainage.

Garages and stabling.

Lodge. Small farmery.

Timbered grounds of

12 ACRES

Delightful secondary house with 3 reception, 4 bedrooms and bathroom. Pair of cottages. 49 acres accommodation land.

IN ALL 62 ACRES. WITH VACANT POSSESSION

For Sale by Auction as a whole or in 4 lots at an early date (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. WARREN, MURTON & CO., 45, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Pars. 1/-)

MAYfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams:
"Galleries, Wesdo, London"





JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1 MAYFAIR 3316/7

CIRENCESTER, NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL, CHICHESTER, CHESTER, NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN

MID-HAMPSHIRE

Standing high in unspoiled country.

A CHARMING PERIOD RESIDENCE



Having entrance hall, cloakroom, 4 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, domestic offices with "Aga" cooker. Maids' room, Central heating. Main water, and electricity.

Modern drainage.

Stabling. Garage for 4 cars.

Attractive gardens.

Paddocks.

ABOUT 7½ ACRES
PRICE FREEHOLD £10,800

Details of the Agents: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 37, South Street Chichester. (Tel. 2633/4.)

By order of the Bishop of St. Albans.

NEAR HERTFORD

Ware 4 miles, Hertford 5 miles, London 25 miles. The pleasantly situated Georgian House

SACOMBE RECTORY

Containing 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electricity and water. Garages and outbuildings.

Garden and glebeland in all

ABOUT 11 ACRES

Freehold.

Vacant possession.

To be Sold by Auction on Monday, June 20, 1949.

Solicitors: Messrs. MILLES DAY & CO., 5, Little College Street, London, S.W.1. Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. NORRIS & DUVALL, 106, Fore Street, Hertford (Tel. 2249); Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (MAYfair 3316/7).



SOUTHSEA

Ideally situated overlooking Spithead and the Channel.

Well appointed and finely furnished in Modern Taste.

THE PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, FORT HOTEL, EASTERN PARADE, SOUTHSEA

Reception hall, cloakroom, residents' lounge. Dining-room to seat 32, 10 bedrooms (9 double), 2 bathrooms.

Excellent kitchen quarters.

Further rooms permit increase in accommodation.

Partial central heating. All main services.

Formal gardens. Garage. As a going concern.

Catering licence for non-residents.

Auction at Southsea, Wednesday, June 5, 1949.

Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 37, South Street, Chichester. (Tel. 2633/4.)



PERTSHIRE

Perth 14½ miles, Dunkeld 1 mile, Edinburgh 57 miles.

ONE OF PERTSHIRE'S LOVELY COUNTRY HOUSES

In a magnificent setting on the banks of the Tay.

Modernised, tastefully decorated and ready for immediate occupation.



THE RESIDENCE OF DUNKELD HOUSE

With first-class salmon fishing in the Tay for 1½ miles on both banks.

Comprising 4 principal reception rooms, 9 principal bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, ample and conveniently arranged domestic offices and secondary accommodation, garages and buildings. Lodge cottage. Spacious well-kept lawns and timbered policies.

In all ABOUT 40 ACRES

Will be offered for Sale by Auction with Vacant Possession (unless previously sold by private treaty) by JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, at The Royal George Hotel, Perth, on Tuesday, June 14, 1949, at 3 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. STUART & STUART, W.S., 56, Frederick Street, Edinburgh (Tel. 30404.) Auctioneers: Messrs JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 15, Bond Street, Leeds 1 (Tel. 31941/2/3).

By direction of Mrs. W. Peebles.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

THE MANSION, BISLEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Stroud 4 miles, Cheltenham and Cirencester about 11 miles, Kemble Junction (main line to Paddington) 9½ miles.

THE VERY FINE FREEHOLD QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

of Cotswold Stone and Stone-tiled roof, containing:

Fine drawing room (34 ft. long), 2 reception rooms, modernised offices, 5 principal and 3 secondary bedrooms (2 with basins). Three modern bathrooms. Loggia. Main electricity and power throughout. Main gas. Septic tank drainage. Ample water supply (main available). Fine garage for 4 cars. Greenhouse. Useful outbuildings. Gardens and Paddock extending to

Approx. 5 ACRES

Which Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS (Cirencester) will submit to Auction (unless previously sold privately) at the Church Institute, Stroud, on Friday, June 17, 1949, at 3 p.m.

Auctioneers' Offices: Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5). Solicitors: Messrs. RICKERBY, MELLERSH & CO., 16 & 17, Royal Crescent, Cheltenham (Tel. 2054). (Folio 9908.)



GROsvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

KENTISH COAST

Broadstairs. Close to North Foreland. Three-quarter mile sea, station and golf.

A FINE MODERN RESIDENCE

in the Tudor style, with long southern front, over delightful secluded grounds



Seven bed, 2 bath, oak-floored lounge, 31ft. 6 ins. by 14 ft. 6 ins. Dining room. Excellent offices, 5 w.c.s, maids' and strong rooms.

New central heating. Basins in 5 bedrooms. All services.

Range of excellent greenhouses and frames. Tool and fowl houses. Tennis and other lawns. Kitchen garden, orchard paddocks. Modern building with 3 staff units let at £120 p.a. Double garage, paddock and barn. All in excellent condition.

11¼ ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: Messrs. COCKETT, HENDERSON & Co., Station Gates, Broadstairs (Tel. 164), or WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1. Tel. GRO. 3121.

SUSSEX

Fifty minutes to London from main line station.

A QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

partly of earlier origin, of pleasing elevation in mellowed brick.



Hall, double drawing room, dining room, study, 8 bed and dressing rooms, day and night nurseries, 2 bathrooms.

Main electricity and water. Central heating.

Garage, farm buildings, barn, pair cottages, bungalow.

Very pretty and productive old-world gardens and grounds.

PRICE £16,000. WITH 18 ACRES

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1. Tel. GRO. 3121.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

25 MILES WEST OF LONDON

ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER



Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Company's electric light and water. Gas. Cesspool drainage. Garage for 4. Attractive grounds with walled kitchen garden.

Model farmery for small Jersey herd. Bungalow.

IN ALL 22½ ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Live and dead stock can be taken at valuation.

Sole Agents: Messrs KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (45,981)

By direction of the Trustees of E. J. Parrott, deceased.

WILTSHIRE. EASY REACH OF WESTBURY

BUGLEY FARM, WARMINSTER, 433 ACRES



In one family for 82 years. One of the best Farms in the county, suitable for Dairying, Grazing or Mixed Farming.

Gentleman's Residence. Three reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electricity, gas, water. Main drainage. Garages.

Extensive buildings arranged around a concrete cattle yard with tyings for 77 dairy cows. Six cottages held on service tenancies. Productive pasture and fertile arable.

Vacant Possession at Michaelmas 1949.

Also as a separate lot, a pair of well-built cottages.

For Sale by Auction at the Town Hall, Warminster, on Friday, June 10, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. FARNFIELD & NICHOLLS, Warminster.

Auctioneers: Messrs. COOPER & TANNER, LTD., 14, North Parade, Frome, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

MAYfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

FAVOURITE HASLEMERE DISTRICT

600 FEET UP WITH WONDERFUL PANORAMIC VIEWS



A WELL-EQUIPPED COUNTRY HOUSE built of stone with tile roof and in beautiful order. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Main water and electricity. Septic tank drainage. Garages for 3. Three cottages. Exceptionally beautiful grounds with many rare specimen trees and shrubs. Terraces, rock and alpine gardens, tennis lawn, kitchen gardens, grass and woodland.

IN ALL ABOUT 77 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Offers for the house with less land would be considered.

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (45,444)

WILTSHIRE—HAMPSHIRE BORDERS

COWESFIELD HOUSE, NEAR ROMSEY, 123 ACRES

An imposing Country House recently derequisitioned after military occupation.

Four reception, 9 principal, 6 secondary and 7 servants' bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main water and electricity. Garage and stable block with two flats.

Two edges. Walled garden. Frame yard and bath. Timbered parkland and grounds. VACANT POSSESSION of residence, one lodge and 34 acres.

Home Farm of 89 acres with two cottages and buildings, let and producing £147 p.a.

For Sale by Auction as a whole at the Red Lion Hotel, Salisbury, on Tuesday May 31, at 3.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. HUNTERS, 9, New Square, W.C.2.

Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Particulars 1/-)

Telegrams: "Galleries, Wesdo, London"

REGent 0293/3377
Reading 4441

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1; 1, STATION ROAD, READING

IN THE HEART OF KENT

4½ miles of main line station and ¼ mile from an attractive village.

PICTURESQUE GENUINE HALF-TIMBERED ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE

situated in a lovely setting, carefully restored, but retaining the old-world features.

Accommodation: 2 reception rooms, hall and inner hall containing a magnificent oak staircase, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, kitchen, etc.

Beautiful tithe barn, studio, oast house cottage (dilapidated).

Attractive gardens and farm land

IN ALL ABOUT 42½ ACRES

The Freehold is offered for Sale at a very moderate price.

Further particulars and full range of photographs from Messrs. NICHOLAS, as above.



WEST SUSSEX DOWNS

Midway between Chichester and Petersfield.

THE FREEHOLD Attractive Early 18th-century RESIDENCE known as THE MANOR HOUSE, EAST MARDEN

situated 300 ft. above sea level on the outskirts of the village, enjoying extensive views. The property is entirely modernised and in excellent condition throughout.

Accommodation: Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 principal and secondary bedrooms, games room, 3 bathrooms, kitchen (with Aga), cloakroom.

Central heating throughout; electric light; water supplies. Garage with outbuildings (suitable conversion into cottage). Pleasure garden, tennis court, orchard, kitchen garden about 1½ ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION will be given.

Will be offered for Sale by Auction (unless previously sold) by the Joint Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS and JACKSON.

STOPS & STAFF, at Chichester, on Wednesday, June 15 1949. Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of the Solicitors: Messrs. WYLIE, PATTERSON & HERRING, 61-63, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.2. The Auctioneers' Offices: 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1, and 1, Station Road, Reading; or 37, South Street, Chichester and 8, Hanover Street, W.1, and Branches.

Telegrams: "Nichenyer, Piccy, London" "Nicholas, Reading"

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1.
(EUSon 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1.
(REGent 4685)

SURREY HILLS—650 FEET UP

Extensive views. 5 minutes station with frequent train service. 30 minutes Charing Cross. ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE



Arranged on 2 floors only, and comprising large hall, cloakroom, drawing room, library, dining room, morning room, billiards room, usual offices, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. New decorations. Partial central heating. Main services.

Two cottages. Double garage. Modern poultry houses, pig sties, etc. Greenhouse.

Matured gardens with shady lawns, hard tennis court, orchard, kitchen garden and paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 5½ ACRES
FREEHOLD £12,500

FAVOURITE HASLEMERE DISTRICT

DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

Built in the Old Sussex farmhouse style, with beautiful views.

One mile from station.

Lounge hall, cloakroom, fine panelled drawing room, dining room and usual offices. Five bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

Central heating. Co.'s services. Brick-built garage.

Delightful gardens and grounds of nearly 3 ACRES, with terrace.

Charming rose garden, kitchen garden, grass, orchard, etc.

FREEHOLD £9,500

Agents: MAPLE & Co., LTD., as above.

HERTS. BUSHEY HEATH CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Five hundred feet up, convenient for station, etc.

Planned on two floors only, with lounge-hall, dining room, drawing room, cloakroom, servants' hall, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, etc.

Garage for 3 cars.

Old-world garden of 1 ACRE

VERY LOW PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR A QUICK SALE

Particulars of MAPLE & Co., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, W.1.



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1
REGENT 8222 (15 lines)
Telegrams: "Solanist, Piccy, London"



By Direction of Major H. T. Brassey.

WILTSHIRE

Between Chippenham (7 miles) and Malmesbury (4 miles).

The unusually attractive small Residential, Sporting and Agricultural Estate.

"DAUNTSEY PARK," CHIPPENHAM

comprising
A moderate sized and well appointed stone-built residence with 4 reception rooms, 7 principal, 2 dressing and 9 secondary bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, etc.

Stabling, garages.

Lovely pleasure and kitchen gardens.
6 cottages

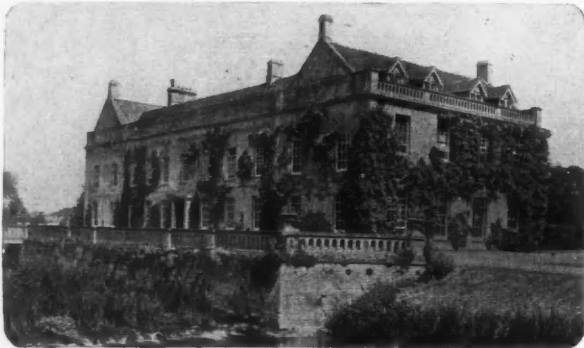
Rich and valuable grazing and arable lands. Farm buildings in all nearly

290 ACRES

WITH VACANT POSSESSION UPON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE

For Sale by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, S.W.1,
on Wednesday, June 22, 1949, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. NORTON, ROSE, GREENWELL & CO., 116, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
Land Agents: Messrs. G. LANGLEY-TAYLOR & PARTNERS, 1, Hare Court Temple, London, E.C.4 and at the Estate Office, Herriard, Basingstoke, Hants.
Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.



SURREY

In one of the loveliest situations in the county. 20 miles from London amid absolute seclusion.

"THE OLD RECTORY," GODSTONE



A Fascinating House of the Regency Period. Carefully modernised and planned for economic upkeep.
Four reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, model offices, Esse cooker. Self-contained staff accommodation for married couple. Main services. Garage, stabling. Finely timbered grounds and parkland, inexpensive gardens of 1½ acres, pastureland, lake and woodland; in all about 26¼ ACRES

For Sale by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, S.W.1, on Tuesday, May 31, 1949, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).

Joint Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1 and WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1.

KENT

In old-world village near Deal and Walmer. Of special interest to golfers, being within easy reach of Royal St. Georges, Princes, Sandwich and Royal Cinque Ports courses.

LOVELY OLD QUEEN ANNE HOUSE



In a secluded position with southern aspect and in first-class order throughout. Drawing and morning rooms, both half-pannelled, dining room, usual offices, 6-7 bedrooms (3 pannelled), 3 bathrooms.
Main electricity and water.

GARAGE,

2 THATCHED BARNES.

Gardens and orchard of

ABOUT 3 ACRES

Easily maintained with the minimum of labour.

LOW PRICE 6,000 GUINEAS. FREEHOLD

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (K.49,428)

CHARMING PERIOD RESIDENCE

Herts; 300 ft. up in the midst of National Trust Land, on outskirts of old-world village.

A MINIATURE COUNTRY ESTATE OF 70 ACRES

with a delightful house full of characteristics of the XVIIIth century, carefully modernised.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 principal and 2-3 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, complete offices with maids' sitting room.

Main electricity and water. Central heating.

STABLING. GARAGE. TWO COTTAGES.

MAGNIFICENT TITHE BARN and good outbuildings.

Old-world gardens with moat, courtyard, orchard, kitchen garden, hard tennis court, park and other lands.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1, and 34, South Street, Bishop's Stortford, Herts. (R.2,640)



By order of Sir Thomas Fairbank, D.S.O., O.B.E.

BERKSHIRE—NEAR NEWBURY

FASCINATING MODERN RESIDENCE IN THE QUEEN ANNE STYLE with about 1 mile fishing in the Kennet.

"Brimpton Mill," Unique Country Residence, incorporating the original Queen Anne millhouse.

having well-planned accommodation: hall, 4 reception, 6 principal bedrooms, 2 dressing, 4 bathrooms, 4 rooms in wing, tiled loggia. Central heating and all modern conveniences. Garage for 6 cars; range of outbuildings with the old mill.

OLD-WORLD COTTAGE.

Grounds of great natural beauty. Hard tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard, paddock and meadowland.

IN ALL ABOUT 20 ACRES

Intersected by the Kennet providing nearly 1 mile of trout and coarse fishing.

PRICE £12,750 FREEHOLD

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading, and HAMPTON AND SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (B.48,835)



BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (Tel. WIM. 0081) & BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel. 243)

PETERSFIELD
FAREHAM

HALL, PAIN & FOSTER

PORTSMOUTH
SOUTHSEA

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE DELIGHTFUL QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE



Three reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER.

GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

COTTAGE and about

3 ACRES

PRICE £8,750 FREEHOLD

Particulars, HALL, PAIN & FOSTER, F.A.I., 48 West Street, Fareham. Tel. 2214/3012

28, Bartholomew
St., NEWBURY

THAKE & PAGINTON

Newbury
582 (2 lines)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE, NEAR NEWBURY FINE OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Lounge Hall, 2 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

ENTRANCE LODGE

GARAGE.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS

Orchard. Paddocks.

9 ACRES

Main electricity. Water by gravitation.

Telephone.

Hot water services.

Partial central heating.



Auction Sale June 2, 1949 (unless previously sold privately)

Auctioneers: THAKE & PAGINTON, 28, Bartholomew Street, Newbury.

Solicitors: Messrs. BIRD & BIRD, 5 Theobald's Road, London, W.C.

REGENT
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

ADJOINING EPPING FOREST

Occupying an exceptionally fine position on high ground and commanding glorious views over unspoiled country.

The delightful up-to-date Residence known as **HEARTS HILL, DEBDEN GREEN**



Approached by a carriage drive with superior entrance lodge.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Company's water and electricity. Central heating.

Fine range of farm buildings. Staff flat.

Charming gardens, inexpensive to maintain and very well timbered, kitchen garden, paddock, etc., in all

ABOUT 6 ACRES

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION LATER
More land up to about 50 acres may possibly be rented, if required.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,476)

BANSTEAD DOWNS

Splendidly situated adjacent to National Trust land and within easy access of first rate golf.

A BEAUTIFULLY EQUIPPED RESIDENCE

in excellent decorative order throughout and extremely well planned.

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main Services. Central Heating.

Double Garage and Outbuildings.

Beautifully timbered gardens and grounds, paved terrace, lawns, flower beds and borders, etc., in all

ABOUT 2 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected and recommended by OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,521)

ABOUT 5 MILES INLAND FROM WORTHING

Pleasantly situate in a village within ½ mile of the Downs.

A DELIGHTFUL PERIOD HOUSE

BUILT ABOUT 1690 OF FLINT AND BRICK AND IN EXCELLENT ORDER

Well planned accommodation on two floors including 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom. Company's electricity, gas and water.

Cottage (at present used for storage), stable, coach house. Matured and attractively displayed walled gardens extending in all to

ABOUT 1 ACRE

FREEHOLD ONLY £6,750 OR NEAR OFFER

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,518)

BETWEEN BEACONSFIELD AND SLOUGH

In a delightful situation surrounded by common and farm lands, about 1½ miles from golf course.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

Brick-built with tiled roof and in good order throughout.

All on two floors, comprising 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, self-contained staff quarters of bedroom, sitting room, kitchen, etc.

Main Services. Part Central Heating.

Garage for 2 Cars.

Tastefully displayed gardens, kitchen garden with fruit trees, in all

ABOUT 1 ACRE

PRICE FREEHOLD £7,000.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,516)

SUSSEX

Occupying an unrivalled situation about 400 ft. above sea level and enjoying magnificent views.

Within easy reach of the coast between Eastbourne and Bexhill.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

Brick-built and in good order

Three reception rooms, 4 bedrooms (3 with basins, h. and c.), bathroom.

Main Electricity. Garage.

The gardens and grounds are well laid out and the whole extends to

ABOUT 2 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £5,050

If required it is possible that an additional 3 acres could be purchased.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,523)

EAST SUSSEX

Delightfully situate on the outskirts of a village with excellent bus services to Tunbridge Wells, Uckfield and the coast.

PICTURESQUE 16th-CENTURY RESIDENCE



Restored and modernised at the same time retaining its old-world charm and period features

Three reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Company's Services. Garage.

Formal gardens.

A SMALL STREAM AND PADDOCK

the whole extending to

ABOUT 3½ ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £8,000

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,439)

In the

PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD VILLAGE OF BRAY

Within easy reach of London, at the same time surrounded by lovely rural country and near to a beautiful reach of the Thames

A SMALL PERIOD HOUSE OF GREAT CHARM

Part Georgian and part believed to date to the 14th Century

Skilfully restored and modernised, in splendid order

Dining hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main Services. Part Central Heating.

Garage.

Small but very attractive garden.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

A delightful little property of a type rarely in the market in this favoured locality and it must be seen to be appreciated.

Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

GROsvenor
1032-33

HANTS—WEST SUSSEX BORDERS

In a lovely situation between Farnham and Petersfield. 1½ miles main line station. Easily accessible to London by electric trains.



A MINIATURE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE of about 120 ACRES.

MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE

Recently the subject of considerable expenditure, well modernised and expensively equipped.

Nine bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, model offices. Aga cooker. Self-contained 3-roomed flat with bathroom.

Electric light. New central heating. Estate water supply.

Stabling. Garage. Two cottages.

TROUT LAKE OF ABOUT 4 ACRES

INEXPENSIVE GARDENS.

PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN.

20 ACRES PASTURE.

Remainder heath and woodland.

Duck and mixed shooting, boating, etc.

PRICE £15,000 FREEHOLD

Owner's London Agents: RALPH PAY AND TAYLOR, as above.



VIEW OF HOUSE FROM THE LAKE

S. W. SANDERS,
F.V.A.

SANDERS'

T. S. SANDERS,
F.V.A.

FORE STREET, SIDMOUTH. Tels.: Sidmouth 41 and 109; and at SOUTH STREET, AXMINSTER

EAST DEVON

A PERFECTLY DESIGNED AND MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Standing in gardens and grounds of about 13 ACRES, 1½ miles from the sea, 1 mile from first-class golf course, 6 miles Sidmouth, 10 miles Exeter.



Four reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, 4 bathrooms, perfect domestic offices.

The Residence has been erected without regard to cost, stands at about 300 ft. above sea level, with beautiful open aspect, and has cream-washed walls under a thatched roof. It is in exceptionally fine order throughout. Garages for 3-4 cars. Excellent tool sheds, 2 greenhouses.

Main electricity, water and services. Central heating throughout.

EXCELLENT COTTAGE of the same style as the main residence, having 6 rooms and main services.

The Property is, in part, subject to a Ground Lease, and, in part, Freehold. Offered with Possession on completion of purchase at £17,000.

N.B.—It would be difficult to over-emphasise the attractiveness and merit of the above property.

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

GROsvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

ST. GEORGE'S HILL, WEYBRIDGE

Actually adjoining and overlooking the golf course. A stone's throw from the club house. South aspect.

DISTINCTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

with accommodation all on two floors. Six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, offices with servant's room. Garage for 2 cars.

Central heating. Fitted basins. Excellent cupboards. All main services.

Attractive grounds inexpensive in upkeep, nicely timbered and completely secluded.



IN ALL ABOUT 2 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Owner's Agents: STICKLEY & KENT, 99, Parkway, N.W.1 (GUL. 3311); TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1 (GRO. 2861). (24422)

ROMSEY, WINCHESTER AND SOUTHAMPTON 5½ miles. Excellent Residence, panelled lounge hall, 3 reception, 4 bath., 7 bedrooms (2 h. and c.). Main services. Phone. Central heating. Double garage. Large workshop, loose box and useful outbuildings. EXCELLENT FLAT. Beautifully disposed grounds, lawns, flowering shrubs, partly walled kitchen garden, small wood. FOR SALE WITH 5 ACRES.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (24,065).

GROSVENOR 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)
25 MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St.,
Belgrave Sq.,
and 68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1

Never before in the Market

A FEW MILES SOUTH OF HAYWARDS HEATH

About one mile main line station and village. On bus route. Open position with pleasant views to the South Downs.



A delightful Family Country House of the Queen Anne Period, part older.

Well appointed with paneling and other character features. Large hall, 3 reception rooms, 4 principal bed and dressing rooms, 2 nurseries, 3 staff bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Garages. Workshop and other outbuildings.

Three cottages.
(2 let on service tenancies).
Small pleasure garden.

Large kitchen garden, orchard and several enclosures of pasture (let).

FOR SALE PRIVATELY WITH 16 ACRES

Sole Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (D.2250)

WEST DEVONSHIRE

Superb position 500 ft. up with far-reaching views of Dartmoor.

GENTLEMAN'S VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM

comprising Delightful 16th Century Farmhouse with 6 bed., bath, 3 rec., etc. Garage. PAIR of COTTAGES. Ample and soundly constructed farm buildings, including modern cow stalls for 12 with tubular fittings (T.T. standard). Mill race and water mill in good working order.

Easily worked land bounded and intersected by streams, of light loam soil in all about 210 ACRES



FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION
with or without the live and dead farming stock.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (C.7191)

FARMS WITH POSSESSION

NEAR RUGBY

FOUR DAIRY AND MIXED FARMS

each with first-class buildings and house suitable Gentleman's Residence. Nine cottages. Total area 1,590 Acres or divided in two blocks 935 acres and 655 acres.

SUFFOLK

Residential and Agricultural Estate, 422 Acres. Georgian Residence

6 beds., 2 bath., 3 rec., etc. Main electric light. Central heating. Matted garden. First rate buildings. Twelve cottages. One of the finest properties of its type in eastern counties

ESSEX COAST

On River Blackwater with yacht anchorages.

8 beds., 2 bath., 3 rec., etc. Main water and electric light. Two farms, in hand, T.T. buildings. Ample cottages. Small residence, cafe and wharf.

Privately or by Auction as a whole or in Lots.

All above are recommended from inspection by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.

BEAUTIFUL POSITION IN HANTS

700 feet up. Three miles electric station. London 1½ hours.

A LOVELY MODERN REPRODUCTION OF AN ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE

Erected on a selected site.

Labour saving. All modern conveniences. Nine bed., 4 bath., 3 rec. rooms.

Up-to-date offices. Main e.l. and water. Electric and central heating.

Garages. Stabling. Flat and 5 cottages.

Modern farm buildings with water and electric light.

Magnificent grounds, with swimming pool, 2 grass and hard tennis court. Pasture, etc.

165 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION

Photos, etc., of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (C. 3331)

BETWEEN MERSTHAM & CATERHAM

A DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE

Pleasantly situated in the village and on bus route.

Four bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc. All main services. Garage. Very pretty and shady garden of ¼ ACRE.

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,750

Recommended by the Sole Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE AND SONS, as above. (BX 466)

THREE MILES BEDFORD

On bus route.

Delightful 16th-Century Stone-Built Cottage

Completely modernised and in first-class order. Five bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, servants' bed-sitting room, kitchen, etc. Main electricity and water. Modern drainage. Double garage. Attractive old garden of about ¾ ACRE

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,400

Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above (BX 436)

ALDEBURGH. FACING SEA

GENTLEMAN'S MODERN (1913) SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Property of titled lady.

Six beds., bath., 3 rec. rooms. All mains. Garage. Garden. £5,800

including majority fixtures and fittings, curtains, linos, refrigerator, etc.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (BX 455)

SACKVILLE HOUSE,
40, PICCADILLY, W.1
(Entrance in Sackville Street)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

REGent 2481

EAST DEVON COAST NEAR THE DORSET BORDER

A REALLY FINE SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE OF CHARACTER

Close to small village, 3 miles from the coast, 11 miles from Exeter.



The main portion of the house is nearly 400 years old, but the principal elevation is in the Georgian character.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, maid's sitting room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Main services, etc.

Double garage with chauffeur's rooms.

The gardens are delightfully planned with terrace, rockery, tennis court, fruit orchard and paddock.

3½ ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £8,500. RATES ONLY £17 PER ANNUM

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

RURAL ESSEX. A MINIATURE SHOWPLACE

Between Bishops Stortford and Chelmsford. Situation of great beauty.

Enchanting 16th-century cottage residence skilfully modernised.

Two reception rooms with massive oak beams, 4 bedrooms, all with fitted basins (h. and c.), luxury bathroom.

Central heating. Electric light. Garage.

Old-world gardens, orchard and paddock.

FOR SALE AT TEMPTING PRICE WITH 6 ACRES

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

UNSPOILT PART OF ESSEX

In triangle of Bishop's Stortford, Dunmow and Ongar.

A very picturesque old house of "black and white" elevation.

Two reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom.

Excellent water supply. Electric light. Space for garage.

Inexpensive gardens of about half an acre.

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,950

Adjoining field of about 5 acres might be purchased.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

SUPERB SITUATION IN NORTH DEVON

In lovely country on fringe of Exmoor.

COMPACTLY PLANNED, MODERN BUNGALOW RESIDENCE

Reception room 15 ft. by 12 ft., plus square bay, kitchenette, 2 bedrooms, one with basin (h. and c.), bathroom.

Excellent water supply. Electricity and main water expected in the near future. Garage. Delightful gardens with lawns and rockeries, 40 fruit trees, masses of rhododendrons and hydrangeas. Apiary available, if desired.

PRICE £3,500 FREEHOLD

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

On outskirts of secluded village between Dorking and Horsham. Well removed from main roads.

A period gem with historical associations. Dating back to the 13th century. Wealth of old oak beams and other intriguing features. Carefully restored and modernised.

Three reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electric light and power. Companies' gas and water. Garage.

Delightful old-world gardens forming a lovely setting.

ABOUT 1 ACRE FREEHOLD

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481

SUSSEX. BETWEEN EAST GRINSTEAD AND LEWES ON THE FRINGE OF THE LOVELY ASHDOWN FOREST

Occupying a fine position. Perfect quiet and well protected. With lovely walks and excellent riding through farm and parklands in the immediate vicinity.

Picturesque residence in the Sussex farmhouse style.

Well equipped in a most expensive manner.

Hall and cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, fitted basins (h. and c.), 2 bathrooms.

Main electric light and power. Company's gas.

Central heating.

Detached garage.

Delightful gardens, orchard and paddock.

FOR SALE WITH 4 ACRES

One of the best properties of its type now available.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.



5, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

ON THE BORDERS OF SURREY AND HANTS

GROSVENOR 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

MODERN

HOUSE OF CHARACTER

of unique design and outstanding character, and beautifully equipped.

Comprises hall with cloakroom, delightful drawing room with Adam mantelpiece, 2 other reception rooms, all with polished parquet floors.

Labour-saving domestic offices, 5 principal bedrooms, each with basin, 2 baths and staff bedroom.



For Sale Freehold. Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

CENTRAL HEATING.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

GARAGE for 2 CARS. STUDIO.

Enclosed Loggia.

Lovely gardens and grounds, easily maintained, and covering about

THREE ACRES

SEVENOAKS 2247-8-9
TUNBRIDGE WELLS 46
OXTED 240
REIGATE 2938 & 3793

IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

SEVENOAKS, KENT
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT
OXTED, SURREY
REIGATE, SURREY

SEVENOAKS, 5 MILES

Overlooking beautiful country. In good order and easily run.



Five bedrooms (2 with lavatory basins), 2 staff rooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, good domestic offices.

Garage with 2 rooms over. Main water and electricity.

Matured garden and orchard 2½ ACRES

FREEHOLD £7,500

Sole Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 125, High St. (and Station Approach), Sevenoaks (Tel. 2247/8/9).

WADHURST, SUSSEX

Only 3 miles Wadhurst Station, London 1 hour.



THIS CHARMING 16th-CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE WITH A LATER ADDITION

Five bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, etc. Double garage and extensive outbuildings. **ABOUT 7 ACRES** Including 5 acres of valuable orchard in full bearing producing an average net income of £350 to £400 p.a.

For Sale privately or by Auction June 3 next.

Particulars from IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 7, London Road, Tunbridge Wells (Tel. 46), Kent.

AMIDST GLORIOUS COUNTRY

Surrey, 25 miles London, 1½ miles main line station.



THIS SMALL RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE. Eight bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, compact offices, "Aga" cooker. Oil fired central heating. Double garage, 8 loose boxes, detached cottage, chauffeur's flat. **22 ACRES.** Excellent order throughout.

Freehold with Possession privately or Auction June 1, 1949. Would be sold without cottage and less land. Auctioneers: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., Reigate.

Central
9344/5/6/7

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Established 1799
AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams:
"Farebrother, London"

RADLETT, HERTS

On high ground. 30 minutes to City and West End.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

FIVE BEDROOMS. BATHROOM. TWO RECEPTION ROOMS. CLOAKROOM AND CONVENIENT DOMESTIC OFFICES.

MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE.

EASILY MAINTAINED GARDEN.

PRICE £6,500 FREEHOLD

Further particulars: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. CEN. 9344

184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

KENSINGTON
0152-3

KENT COAST

Perfect for week-ends.

In lovely secluded position yet close to Deal with all amenities. Standing in 1 acre inexpensive parklike grounds with lovely old ornamental trees.

GENUINE OLD-WORLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE

Most beautiful appearance containing wealth of oak beams, panelling, lovely fireplaces, etc. Two reception (one high lofty room full height of building), 2 bedrooms, bathroom, usual offices. Main electricity, water and gas.

Reasonable price for quick Sale.

OWNER GOING ABROAD AND MUST SELL IMMEDIATELY FIRST £3,500 OR NEAR TAKEN

Delightful 14th-century Cottage Residence.



Choice position between Bury St. Edmunds and Stowmarket in a picturesque little village. Modernised and in fine condition. Was formerly original Moot House of the district. Heavily timbered oak floors and lovely fireplaces. Two reception, 3 bed, bath. Part central heating. Main elec., water laid on. Septic tank drainage. Four-roomed cottage. Charming small garden. Coachhouse with room over Outbuildings.

MODERNISED SUSSEX FARM-HOUSE 20 ACRES

Amidst lovely varied countryside, near Hailsham, most convenient for coast and travel to town. Four beds, 2 reception, bath h. and c. Central heating. Main electricity and water. Excellent grounds with orchard. Outbuildings.

Only £5,700 with 2 acres (more land up to 20 acres available).

FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

GROSVENOR
1441

ROE DOWNS NEAR ALTON, HAMPSHIRE

Alton Station 4 miles. London 1½ hours.



AN ATTRACTIVE EASILY RUN HOUSE

650 ft. up, facing south with fine views. In first-rate order, ready for immediate occupation. Seven beds (basins), 2 well-fitted bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Model offices with Esse. Main electric light. Central heating throughout. Three cottages. Garages for 4. Excellent farm buildings with cowstalls, stabling, etc. Charming well-timbered grounds, pasture and woodland. **ABOUT 18 ACRES.**

For Sale by Auction at the end of June (unless sold privately beforehand).
Joint Auctioneers: BROWNING, WOOD & PARTNERS, Crompton House, Aldwych, W.C.2, and WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

A BEAUTIFUL PART OF SURREY

Two miles from main line station, 1 hour London.



A PERIOD HOUSE OF THE 17th CENTURY

In a secluded position, midst lovely country south of Godalming. Set within inexpensive gardens with fine old trees in the centre of its own small estate of **90 ACRES** (farm at present let). Six to 8 bedrooms (basins), 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Main electricity and water. Garage for 4 cars. The property has been the subject of great expenditure and is beautifully appointed.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE THE LONG LEASE
Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

16, ARCADE STREET,
IPSWICH
Ipswich 4334

WOODCOCKS

30, ST. GEORGE STREET,
HANOVER SQUARE, W.1
MAYfair 5411

SURREY (Godstone, E. Grinstead, between). Exceptionally **ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE. CHARACTER RESIDENCE** containing Lounge-hall, 3 rec., 7 beds., 5 bathrooms; main services, cent. hgt.; staff flat, lodge and bungalow. Excellent garage (5 cars), buildings and 6 heated greenhouses. **12 ACRES** delightful grounds, kitchen garden and pasture. **POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £20,000 or near—**WOODCOCKS, London Office.

NORFOLK COAST (Cromer-Mundesley, between). Charming and pleasantly situated **COUNTRY RESIDENCE**, enjoying excellent marine views; cloaks, 3 reception, 4 beds, 2 modern bathrooms (h. and c.), maid's sitting room and bedroom self-contained, partly tiled kitchen, "Aga," "Beeston"; mains e.l.; electrically pumped water; septic tank drainage; sound garage; attractively laid out gardens, tennis court; about **1½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,550** Adjoining 12-acre field if required (£200).—Apply: Ipswich Office.

KENT, Whitstable 1½ miles. Enjoying sea views and direct beach access. **CHARACTER RESIDENCE**, converted by architect for own occupation; 3 rec., 4 bed., bath.; main services. Garage and outbuildings. Terraced gardens. **POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £4,250.**—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

GAINSBOROUGH'S AND CONSTABLE'S COUNTRY. LOVELY OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE IN 30 ACRES. Four reception, billiards room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms; main e.l.; delightful grounds and park-like pastures with river frontage and small island; cottage; outbuildings. **FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION £12,500.** Photos.—WOODCOCK & SON, Ipswich.

SAXMUNDHAM 5 MILES. ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE in timbered grounds of **5 ACRES.** Cloaks, 3 reception, 5 bedrooms (basins), 2 staff bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, h. and c., 4 w.c.s; central heat, throughout; mains e.l.; unlimited water; garages (4); **FREEHOLD ONLY £5,000; BARGAIN.**—Apply: Ipswich Office.

WEST SUSSEX, Pulborough 5 miles. A choice Attended T.T. dairy farm about **175 ACRES**, the subject of much thought and expenditure, is unexpectedly on offer; small attractive house (3 sitting, 4 bedrooms, main services); very modern dairy buildings; 2 cottages; most pleasant situation. **PRICE £21,000, WITH POSSESSION.**—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

£16,000 ONLY FOR A BEAUTIFULLY PLACED DAIRY FARM, 213 ACRES. Five miles out of Exeter; **CHARACTER HOUSE** with central heating, electric light, etc.; excellent buildings licensed T.T.; 3 cottages. Implements and attested herd available if desired. **POSSESSION.**—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

Yachting at Hamble and Bursledon each 7 miles.
PERIOD HOUSE, beautifully modernised and with exquisite views; 3 reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, main electricity and water, central heating; very delightful old-world gardens completely surrounding, with garage 5 cars, pheasantry, extensive poultry accommodation, etc.; model farmery with foreman's bungalow, latest type T.T. cowshed, etc., etc.; **84 ACRES IN ALL.** A particularly choice small estate at **£21,000.** Possession September. Further farmland available. Just in and unhesitatingly recommended.—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

KENT. EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE PERIOD HOUSE in immaculate condition (4 reception, two 28 ft. by 22 ft., 11 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, central heating); 16th-century cottage; lodge; extensive outbuildings; most delightful gardens, 3 acres, with lily pool, etc., 5½ acres fruit; **IN ALL 15 ACRES. AN UNIQUE PROPERTY AT £20,500 or near—**WOODCOCKS, London Office.

Absolute seclusion with unspoiled rural views.
HERTS/BUCKS Border (Rickmansworth 2 miles). **MODERN RESIDENCE** of exceptional merit; 2 fine rec., sun room, 6 beds, 3 baths, main services, central heat. Double garage, outbuildings, etc. Grounds **NEARLY 1½ ACRES. POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £12,000.**—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

41, BERKELEY SQ.,
LONDON, W.1. GRO 3056

LOFTS & WARNER

and at OXFORD, ANDOVER,
MELTON MOWBRAY

KENT—SUSSEX BORDERS

Within easy reach of the coast. London just over 1 hour by fast trains.

AN ATTRACTIVE AND COMPACT SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE



Brick-built Manor House with lounge, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 attic rooms (can be used as bedrooms if required), good offices. Main electricity and water.

Central heating. Garage. Cottage and small farmery. Well-timbered gardens and grounds. Picturesque oast house. Greenhouse.

Pasture and arable land about **45 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

REASONABLE PRICE FOR EARLY SALE

Personally inspected by LOFTS & WARNER, as above.

OF INTEREST TO YACHTSMEN.

ADJACENT TO HAMBLE RIVER

Wu., delightful views over Solent to Isle of Wight. Convenient for Southampton, Gosport and Portsmouth.

Accommodation comprises 3 reception, nursery, 9 bedrooms.

Main electricity and water.

Good cottage (let).

Delightful gardens and well-timbered grounds extending in all to about

9 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

LOFTS & WARNER, as above.

TWO EXCELLENT AGRICULTURAL ESTATES FOR SALE AS INVESTMENTS

In the MIDLANDS

about

1,470 ACRES

producing a Rent Roll of about

£2,068

On the BUCKS-OXON BORDERS

about

850 ACRES

producing a Rent Roll of about

£1,770

ALL LET TO GOOD TENANTS.

Capital farm houses and buildings in good order.

Plans and details from the Sole Agents: LOFTS & WARNER, as above.

HAMPSHIRE

One hour London by frequent service of fast electric trains. In a quiet position on outskirts of a small town.

MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

With 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms.

All main services.

Central heating.

Garage.

Compact gardens of about **1 ACRE** with prolific kitchen garden, fruit trees, etc.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

LOFTS & WARNER, as above.

NORWICH
STOWMARKET

R. C. KNIGHT & SONS

130, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1. (MAYfair 0023/4)

HOLT, HADLEIGH
AND CAMBRIDGE

SOUTHBURGH, NORFOLK

Norwich 15 miles, East Dereham 6 miles, Kimberley Station 5 miles.

THE SMALL AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

comprising:

THE RED HOUSE, a modernised period residence, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and every convenience.

Well-timbered grounds.



RED HALL FARM with excellent farmhouse, 2 sets of farm buildings including modern T.T. cowhouse with Auto Recording milking unit, milking parlour, etc.

Three cottages and 84 acres.

PEAR TREE FARM, a fruit and poultry holding with picturesque house, 2 rec., 3 bed. Useful farm premises.

15½ acres including 3½ acres of soft fruit.

For Sale by Auction on May 28 as a whole or in 3 lots with Vacant Possession.

Details from the Auctioneers as above or 2, Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel. 24289).

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

MAYfair 6341
(10 lines)

By direction of Somerset de Chair, Esq.

AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS

THE DELIGHTFUL JACOBAN RESIDENCE DESIGNED BY INIGO JONES, MODERNISED AND LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED



Hall, suite of 4 reception rooms, magnificent ballroom, 5 best bedrooms, 5 secondary bedrooms, 9 bathrooms, 2 servants' flats. Heated indoor swimming bath.

Central heating, main water and electricity. Many of the principal rooms have Jacobean oak panelling and decorated plaster ceilings of the period. Magnificent terraced gardens, ornamental lake and stretch of trout fishing.

Two lodges, stables, garages and cottage. ALSO HISTORIC NORMAN KEEP, converted to small luxury residence, T.T. HOME FARM, ABOUT 300 ACRES, 3 ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCES, CHERRY ORCHARD. VACANT POSSESSION of all the above (except two cottages).

Five farms, 20 cottages and several hundred acres of valuable well-grown timber, in all

ABOUT 1,400 ACRES

For Sale Privately or by Auction in the Summer.

Vendor's Solicitors: A. F. & R. W. TWEEDIE, 5, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Land Agents: AMOS & DAWTON, 3, The Parade, Canterbury, Kent. Auctioneers: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.



THE SUBJECT OF ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES IN "COUNTRY LIFE."

ON THE BORDERS OF SOMERSET, GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND WILTSHIRE

Under two hours from London by express service and convenient for the West and Midlands. 300 feet up on sandy soil commanding lovely panoramic views.

This historic property comprises a beautiful Tudor and Jacobean House

with 5 principal bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, self-contained flat for staff, 3 bathrooms, hall, 3 reception rooms and library.

Central heating. Electric light. Main water supply.

Lovely terraced gardens. Hard tennis court.

SECONDARY HOUSE (let) with 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and 3 reception rooms.



FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE

Land Agent: Mr. R. HENSHAW, 14, Queen Square, Bath (Tel: Bath 3929).

Inspected and strongly recommended by: STRUTT AND PARKER, 49, Russell Square, W.C.1 (Tel: MUSEum 5625); JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (72,451)

NEW FOREST—NEAR BEAULIEU

Standing high with uninterrupted views over the surrounding country.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE

Hall with cloakroom, 3 reception rooms. Sun room, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Aga cooker, 2 garages, gardens, lawns. Kitchen garden, with greenhouse.

ABOUT 1½ ACRES

Leasehold for Sale, 82 years unexpired. G.R. £20 p.a. Crown rent £1 p.a. Vacant Possession.

JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (62,592)

By direction of The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Westmeath.

HANTS-BERKS BORDERS

Newbury 4 miles

Woodhay Lodge, Woolton Hill, Newbury

Charming Modern Residence: 9 bedrooms (with basins h. & c.), 3-4 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms, lounge hall, modern offices with Aga cooker. Main electricity. Company's water, central heating. Garages, outbuildings. Charming gardens, kitchen garden, paddock, IN ALL

ABOUT 9 ACRES.

For Sale by Auction (unless sold privately), at White Hart Hotel, Newbury, on June 9, 1949, at 3 o'clock.

Joint Auctioneers: THAKE & PAGINTON, 23, Bartholomew Street, Newbury (Tel. 552) and JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (10,829)

WEST SOMERSET

Near the coast.



Charming early Georgian house in a sheltered position about 500 feet up with extensive views.

Hall, dining room, drawing room, library, domestic offices, 5 best bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 bathrooms, studio. Automatic oil-burning central heating. Own electricity and water. Garage. Cottage. Hard tennis court, gardens, farmery, paddock.

ABOUT 14 ACRES

FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION, £9,750

Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square London, W.1.

HANTS-SURREY BORDERS

Farnham 5 miles.

Alton 6 miles.

HOLT HATCH, BENTLEY
An Attractive Residential and Agricultural Property. Twelve bedrooms, lounge hall and 4 reception rooms, 4 bathrooms, modern offices with Esse cooker. Central heating. Private water supply, own electricity. Gardens and grounds. Kitchen garden with range of glass. Six cottages, 3 with vacant possession and 3 let. Garages. Stabling. Outbuildings. Woodland. Arable and pasture enclosures.

IN ALL ABOUT 50 ACRES (PART LET)
For Sale by Auction (unless previously sold) at Bush Hotel, Farnham, on June 22 at 3 o'clock.

Joint Auctioneers, EGGAR & Co., 74, Castle Street, Farnham (Tel. 6221) and JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1 (Tel.: MAYfair 6341).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Easy reach of Bristol and Gloucester. On the outskirts of a pleasant old town.

Charming stone-built Eighteenth-Century Property, facing south, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, self-contained flat of 5 rooms and bathroom. Main water and gas. Central heating. Garage, stabling and cottage (let). Productive, well-maintained walled kitchen gardens and grounds, pasture land with cow ties (let), in all

ABOUT 23 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £9,750

Agents, HOWES, LUCE, WILLIAMS & Co., Long Street, Wotton-under-Edge, and JOHN D. WOOD & Co., as above. (72,013)

EAST SUSSEX

ONE OF THE MOST PERFECT SMALL TIMBERED MANOR HOUSES IN THE COUNTY

(circa 1621)

standing high with distant southerly views.



THE MANOR HOUSE AND COTTAGE

A really exceptional property, highly recommended. FOR SALE PRIVATELY

Owner's Agents, WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1, and JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

(31,394)

Drive, with modern Lodge.

Sitting hall; oak-panelled living room 31 ft. square. Dining room, first-class kitchen, etc., 4 principal bedrooms with 2 modern bathrooms; 3 other bedrooms.

Main electricity and water.

Oil-fired central heating throughout.

Aga cooker; fine open fireplaces.

FLAT OF 2 ROOMS AND BATHROOM

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD COTTAGE (5 rooms and bath), also GARDENER'S COTTAGE

New hard tennis court

Agricultural land and buildings for small dairy herd.

BOURNEMOUTH

WILLIAM FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
E. STODDART FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
H. INSELEY-FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.

By order of the Executors of Dr. J. J. Havelock, decd.

FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS

BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

SALE ON MONDAY NEXT
SWANAGE—DORSET

Suitable for Institutional purposes, School or Private Hotel.

In a perfect setting occupying one of the best positions in this popular seaside resort with glorious views across the picturesque bay. Only 12 miles from Bournemouth via the ferry.



THE RESIDENCE

Solicitors: Messrs. CAMPBELL, MIDDLETON, BURNES & DICKSON, 1, George Street, Montrose, Angus, Scotland: Messrs. MOORING ALDRIDGE & HAYDON, Westover Chambers, Hinton Road, Bournemouth. Auctioneers: Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and at Southampton, Brighton and Worthing.

THE IMPOSING AND CHOICELY SITUATED
DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE
"CLUNY,"

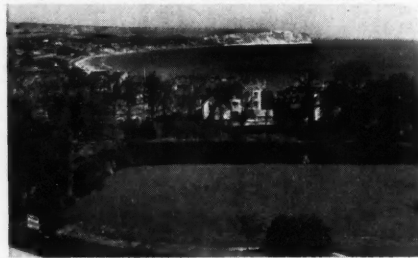
CLUNY CRESCENT, SWANAGE

Eleven bedrooms, boxroom, 2 bathrooms, hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, complete domestic offices. Gardener's cottage. Two garages. Greenhouse. All main services.

Magnificent walled garden grounds with tennis lawn and 2 kitchen gardens, also delightful private garden (opposite the residence) which includes an excellent 18-hole putting course, the whole extending to an area of just over 2½ ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF
THE PURCHASE

To be Sold by Auction on the premises on May 23, 1949, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).



VIEW OF BAY FROM RESIDENCE

FERNDOWN—DORSET

One of the choicest residential properties in the district. Within 400 yards of the golf course. 5 miles Ringwood and Wimborne. 7½ miles Bournemouth.

THE VERY ATTRACTIVE ARCHITECTURALLY DESIGNED FREEHOLD
RESIDENCE, "FAIRLAWN," WOODLAND WALK

Superbly fitted and possessing an atmosphere of charm and distinction.



Four bedrooms (all fitted basins h. and c.), sun balcony, well-fitted bathroom, spacious hall, toilet and cloak room, 2 very fine reception rooms, well-equipped kitchen, excellent brick-built double garage. Main electricity and gas. Company's water.

Delightful garden laid out regardless of expense, beautifully maintained and including attractive lawn, well-stocked herbaceous borders, fish and lily pond, rock garden, small orchard, highly productive kitchen garden with asparagus bed.

The whole extends to an area of about ¾ ACRE. VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF PURCHASE. To be Sold by Auction on the premises on June 7, 1949 (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. OTHER, MANNING & ALLEN, Bourne Court, The Square, Bournemouth. Auctioneers: Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth; Mr. GRAHAME SPENCER, Cross Road, Ferndown, Dorset.

NEAR BOURNEMOUTH

Occupying a particularly nice position in delightful rural surroundings within a short distance of the interesting priory town of Christchurch and almost on the outskirts of the New Forest.

FOR SALE, THIS CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF SOME
CHARACTER CONTAINING

Seven principal bedrooms, 5 attic rooms, 4 bath, 4 reception rooms, billiards room, servants' sitting room, kitchen and good offices. Garages for 3 cars. Chauffeur's bungalow. Heated greenhouses. Garden and potting sheds. Main electricity and power. Gas and water. Central heating. The gardens and grounds are particularly delightful and well maintained, and include wide, well-kept lawns, flower gardens, productive kitchen garden, excellent paddock, etc.



The whole extending to an area of about 11 ACRES

PRICE £10,000 FREEHOLD

Particulars of the Agents: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and Messrs. FRANK LANE & LAWES, 2, Church Street, Christchurch, Hants.

FAVOURITE WEST SUSSEX

Occupying a delightful rural situation, only 200 yards from the main London-Horsham-Worthing road, close to church, shops and omnibus services. The South Downs are about 2½ miles southwards. Worthing 8 miles. Horsham 10 miles. Brighton 15 miles. London 40 miles.

Charming Country Residence of Character reputed to date back several centuries, recently the subject of considerable expenditure in renovating and redecorating.



Fifteen bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, superb lounge, dining and morning rooms, study, excellent domestic offices, 6 w.c.s. Main electricity and water. Septic tank drainage. Partial central heating. Garage for 4-5 cars. The pleasant gardens, partly enclosed by walls, are well disposed as lawns, flower beds and borders, tennis lawn, rockery, arbour and kitchen garden. Greenhouse.

In all about 1½ ACRES

PRICE £12,000 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION A cottage and further adjacent land could be rented by arrangement.

Apply: Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 9201 (6 lines).

HENFIELD, SUSSEX

Occupying a splendid position on the outskirts of the village, close to omnibus and station. Brighton 11 miles.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE PERIOD RESIDENCE

which is a splendid example of the smaller Sussex Manor House.



Six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, entrance hall, drawing room, lounge, dining room, cloakroom, excellent domestic offices. All main services. Two garages. Stabling and other useful outbuildings. Two bungalows. Delightful gardens and grounds, including delightful paved courtyard, lawns, flower beds, orchard, kitchen garden and paddock.

In all about 5½ ACRES

To be Sold by Auction at an early date, unless previously sold by private treaty.

Apply: Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 9201 (6 lines).

SUSSEX

Superb Views of South Downs.

Occupying a delightful rural situation in unspoilt surroundings, only 3 miles from Berrick Station with excellent electric train service to London. Hailsham Market Town 4 miles. Eastbourne 7 miles. Lewes 12 miles. London 50 miles.

Charming 16th-Century Character Residence has been skillfully enlarged and modernised, and now forms a choice property in first-class condition.



4 beds, 2 baths, entrance hall, fine lounge, open fireplace, dining room, study, cloakroom, kitchen, Aga cooker, staff bedroom, sitting room, 2 garages. Modern cottage. Main water and elec. Modern drainage. Delightful well-maintained pleasure grounds, lawns, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, orchard. Ornamental pond. Small farmery, cowsheds for 6, dairy, boiler house, food store, pigsties and poultry units. The land extends to about 11 ACRES, mostly pasture. Further 5 acres of pasture is rented, and it is probable another 26 acres of grazing could be taken over.

PRICE £15,000 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

Apply: Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 9201 (6 lines).

MIDFORD, NEAR BATH, SOMERSET

Only 3½ miles from the centre of Bath on the main road to Frome and enjoying magnificent views over beautiful countryside. Only about 2 hours by fast train to Paddington.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE COMPACT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

"COURT ESSINGTON"
COMPRISING A BATH STONE
RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

Eight bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, entrance hall, finely proportioned lounge or music room with wagon roof, sun lounge, dining room, library, breakfast room, compact domestic offices.

GARAGE FOR 3 CARS. STABLING WITH 2 LOOSE BOXES. COWHOUSE WITH 6 TYINGS. DAIRY, ETC.

PAIR OF COTTAGES. BUNGALOW. VILLA RESIDENCE.



Delightful fully matured and exceptional well-maintained gardens and grounds, water garden, terraced lawns, rose and formal g. gardens, orchard and kitchen garden.

Excellent pasture and grazing land, the whole extending to an area of about 23½ ACRES

Companies' electricity, water, and main drainage are connected to all the properties.

VACANT POSSESSION ON
COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE

To be Sold by Auction as a whole or in lots at The Oak Room, Fortis Restaurant, Bath, on June 15, 1949, 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately.)

Telegrams:

'Homefinder,' Bournemouth

Solicitors: Messrs. ATCHLEYS, 33, Corn Street, Bristol. Auctioneers: Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and at Southampton, Brighton and Worthing.

Bournemouth 6300
(5 lines)

44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
(12 BRANCH OFFICES)

ESTATE

KENington 1490
Telegrams:
"Estate, Harrods, London"

HARRODS

34-36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

Surrey Offices:
West Byfleet
and Haslemere

LEITH AND HOLMBURY HILLS

c.4

1 mile station, 6 miles Dorking.

**A GARDEN-LOVER'S IDEAL
LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED BUNGALOW**

Covered with wistaria and forsythia, 400 ft. up. Lovely views.



Square hall, 2 good reception rooms, loggia, 3 large bedrooms, bathroom, good offices.

Garage and outbuildings. All Co.'s mains.

Really wonderful garden (designed by a leading nurseryman). Lily ponds, rose walks, rhododendrons, flowering shrubs, specimen trees, orchard and soft fruit. Asparagus beds and vegetable garden.

IN ALL 1 ACRE. PRICE £6,750 FREEHOLD

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENington 1490 Extn. 806).

**KENTISH MANOR HOUSE AND
ABOUT 75 ACRES**

c.34

Rural setting with beautiful views, yet only about 45 minutes Town.



Three reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Co.'s electric light and water.

Cottage. Oast.

Garage 3 cars. Useful outbuildings.

Matured pleasure gardens, prolific orchard, stream. Pasture and arable land.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected and recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENington 1490 Extn. 806).

BERKSHIRE

c.4

45 minutes town. Well above yet handy for the river. 1 mile station.

PICTURESQUE LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE

In a quiet lane enjoying delightful views.

Oak panelled hall and dining room, 2 other reception rooms (intercommunicating), 5 bedrooms (2 h. and c.), bath and good offices.

All Company's mains.

Garage for 2 with small flat over. Secondary garage and outbuildings.

Very fine grounds, beautiful lawns, rare trees, wide flower borders, greenhouse, kitchen garden.

**IN ALL 3 ACRES
ONLY £10,000 FREEHOLD**

Recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENington 1490 Extn. 806).

SUSSEX COAST

c.4

One mile of sea, one hour of Town.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

On two floors only.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 principal bedrooms, with basins h. and c., 2 bathrooms.

Cottage for married couple. Two bedrooms, living room, bathroom, etc.

All Co.'s mains. Central heating.

Charming terraced grounds, lawns, fruit trees, etc.

**IN ALL 2½ ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Fitted carpets, etc., could be purchased.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS LTD 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENington 1490 Extn. 806).

WEST SUSSEX

c.2

In a famous yachting village.

17th-CENTURY COTTAGE

Modernised and tastefully decorated.

Two reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main water and electricity.

Garage.

Old-world garden of about ½ ACRE

**FREEHOLD £5,000****VACANT POSSESSION**

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENington 1490 Extn. 809).

**GEORGIAN COTTAGE OVERLOOKING
GREEN**

c.31By

On the Bucks and Middlesex borders, under half an hour from town.

Two reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom.

Electric light and main services.

Secluded walled garden of old-world charm with several fruit trees.

**IN ALL ABOUT ½ ACRE
FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (Tel: KENington 1490 Extn. 807), and West Byfleet (Tel. 149).

BEDFORDSHIRE

c.2

COTTAGE OF INFINITE CHARM AND APPEAL

Outskirts of a beautiful village, yet daily reach London.

Modernised and equipped with all modern comforts.

Two reception rooms, 3-5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Wealth of old oak; ancient leaded-light windows.

Garage 2. Barn.

Main water and electricity.

A fascinating garden of about ¾ ACRE



Reproduced by permission of "Homes and Gardens."

FREEHOLD £5,500. VACANT POSSESSION

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENington 1490.)

NORFOLK COAST

c.4

Sheringham district.

ATTRACTIVE COMPACT MODERN RESIDENCE

Facing south, on south slope.

Three reception, 10 bed., dressing and store rooms, 2 bathrooms.

All Co.'s mains.

Complete offices.

Garage. Stable.

Delightful grounds.

Dance Pavilion 40 ft. by 30 ft. with maple floor.

Gardener's cottage, 5 rooms, adjacent.

**£7,000 FREEHOLD OR OFFER**

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENington 1490)

DORKING (Tel. 2212)
EFFINGHAM
Tel. Bookham 2801(2)

Excess Sale.

HASLEMERE *Vacant Possession.*
Level central position with lovely views. Station ½ mile with buses connecting xpress trains to Waterloo.
"HOPEDALE", PETWORTH ROAD



FREEHOLD DETACHED RESIDENCE

Near commons, shops and all conveniences.

Three reception rooms, cloak room, bright offices, 6 bed and dressing rooms, bath.

Co.'s water, e.l. power and gas. Main drainage.

Brick and tiled garage. Matured garden ½ ACRE

CUBITT & WEST are instructed to submit the above for Sale by Auction at the White Horse Hotel, High Street, Haslemere, Surrey on Thursday, June 9, 1949, at 3 o'clock prompt (unless previously sold by private treaty).

Solicitors: Messrs. HEWLETT & CO., 3, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1. Particulars and orders to view from the Auctioneers: CUBITT & WEST, Haslemere (Tel. 680), or Hindhead (Tel. 63). (H.87)

CUBITT & WEST

HASLEMERE (Tel. 680)
FARNHAM (Tel. 5261)
HINDHEAD (Tel. 63)

A DELIGHTFUL SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE

5 miles Haslemere main line.

UNSPILT WEST SUSSEX

A Sussex Farmhouse-style Residence of great charm, situated in the very beautiful Blackdown and Cowdray country between Haslemere and Midhurst with lovely views to the south.

Lounge hall, 2 rec. rooms, complete offices, 6 bedrooms, bathroom.

Private electricity and water. Modern drainage. Central heating.

Good COTTAGE, garage and outbuildings.

Matured parklike gardens and grounds of about 3 acres with additional woodland and meadowland (at present let) in all about

22 ACRES

For Sale privately or by Auction later.

CUBITT & WEST, Haslemere (Tel. 680) (3 lines). (H.86)

NEWBURY
Tels. 304
and 1620

A. W. NEATE & SONS

NEWBURY AND HUNGERFORD

HUNGERFORD
Tel. 8



"GRANGE FARM" Nr. NEWBURY

2 miles Newbury main line station. London 54 miles.

MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL FARM WITH 147 OR 318 ACRES.

GENTLEMAN'S FARMHOUSE

In a beautiful setting approached by private road, entirely secluded and with lovely views.

Six bedrooms, modern bathroom (h. and c.), separate w.c. Downstairs cloak (h. and c.) and w.c., 3 reception rooms and domestic offices.

FOUR GOOD FARM COTTAGES

with electricity and main water.

Ample buildings (mostly brick and tiled).

Sound agricultural land.

Electric light. Main water (also laid on to all fields). New drainage.

For Sale by Auction in early June, with Possession (if not sold privately).

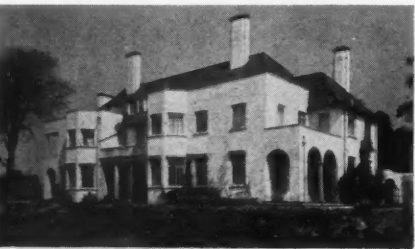


ESTATE OFFICES,
GODALMING (Tel. 2)

H. B. BAVERSTOCK & SON

FARNHAM, SURREY

4, CASTLE STREET,
FARNHAM (Tel. 5274)



On south side of the Hog's Back, midst delightful sylvan surroundings, main line station 1½ miles.

DELIGHTFUL MEDIUM-SIZED COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF MODERN GEORGIAN CHARACTER planned to obtain a maximum of sunshine and commanding magnificent views. Seven beds, (5 fitted basins), dressing room, 3 baths, 3 reception, sun loggias and balconies, cloak-room, up-to-date domestic offices including servants' sitting room. Central heating. Power points throughout. Esse cooker. Main water and electricity. Modern drainage. Double garage. Delightful grounds with hard tennis court, in all 9½ ACRES

For Sale Freehold with Vacant Possession. Illustrated particulars from the Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.1 (Tel.: MAYfair 3771), and Messrs. H. B. BAVERSTOCK AND SON, 4, Castle Street, Farnham (Tel. 5274), and at Godalming.



MAIDENHEAD (Tel. 53 & 54)
SUNNINGDALE (Tel.: Ascot 73)

GIDDY & GIDDY

WINDSOR (Tel. 73) SLOUGH Tel. 20048)
GERRARDS CROSS (Tel. 3987)

AMERDEN PRIORY, TAPLOW A NOTABLE RIVERSIDE PROPERTY Between Windsor and Maidenhead.

Many centuries old and mentioned in the Domesday Book. Nine bedrooms (fitted basins), 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, etc.

TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES. GARAGES. FINE OLD BARN.

Delightful riverside gardens together with orchard and meadowland and AN ISLAND IN THE THAMES.

In all about 7½ ACRES

For Sale privately or by Auction on June 23, 1949.

GIDDY & GIDDY, Station Approach, Maidenhead (Tel. 53 and 54).



ADJOINING BERKSHIRE GOLF LINKS In a high and healthy position. CHARMING MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

with cream washed walls and in first-class condition. Six bedrooms (fitted basins), 2 tiled bathrooms, 3 reception rooms (lounge 20 ft. by 19 ft.), cloak room, staff sitting room, etc.

Central heating, electric light and power.

Garage for 3 cars.

Secluded gardens of 2 ACRES

Heated greenhouse, fruit cage.

PRICE £8,250

Recommended by GIDDY & GIDDY, Station Approach, Sunningdale (Tel. Ascot 73).

6, ASHLEY PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.1 (VICTORIA 2981)
SALISBURY (2467-2468)

RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, F.R.I.C.S.

SHERBORNE, DORSET (597-593)
ROWNHAMS MOUNT Nursing
SOUTHAMPTON (Rownhams 236)

HANTS-WILTS BORDER Between Salisbury and Romsey.

CORN AND DAIRY FARM, 370 ACRES

Farm House containing: Six principal bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, usual domestic offices.

THREE GOOD COTTAGES.

Useful set of farm buildings, including T.T. cowstalls for 26, new barn and dairy, implement shed and granary, etc. Ample water supply.

For Sale £20,000 Freehold. Usual ingoing valuation.

Apply: RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, Salisbury.

HANTS-SUSSEX BORDERS

Petersfield 7 miles, Chichester 8 miles.

MAGNIFICENTLY SITUATED SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE 600 FT. UP ON THE SOUTH DOWNS. IMPOSING RESIDENCE. Six principal and 4 secondary bed and dressing rooms (3 basins h. and c.), 3 well-appointed bathrooms, lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, excellent offices.

Two cottages. Three garages. Useful buildings. Electric light and power from own 250-volt plant. Own water supply. Central heating. Hot water by twin immersion heaters. Modern drainage. Inexpensive gardens, 50 acres arable, remainder woodland in natural state.

In all about 242 ACRES

affording an excellent small shoot. Freehold for Sale with Vacant Possession of the whole. Full particulars from RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, Salisbury.

DORSET

Wimborne 5 miles. Bournemouth 12 miles.

ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE On high ground affording wonderful views.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Eight bed and dressing rooms, modern bathroom, 3 reception rooms, excellent offices.

Garage and stabling.

Electric light from own plant. Own water supply.

Well-timbered garden and grounds including paddock.

In all about 2½ ACRES

Apply: RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, Salisbury.

'Phone:
Cheltenham
53439 (2 lines)

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON

1, Imperial Square, CHELTENHAM
42, Castle Street, SHREWSBURY

'Phone:
Shrewsbury
2061 (2 lines)

STAMFORD HILL HOUSE, NR. BUDE

North Cornwall, near the Town and Sea.



CAPITAL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Secluded. Facing south. Three reception, cloakroom and w.c., 9 bed. (6 h. and c.), bathroom. Main e.l. and water. Stabling, garages, etc. Cottage.

MATURED GROUNDS OF ABOUT 4 ACRES

Sole Agents and Auctioneers: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS AND HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

Hidcote Court, nr. Chipping Campden, Glos.

High up in lovely country.



AN EXQUISITE COTSWOLD PERIOD HOUSE

An outstandingly fine stone 17th Century House of great and unspoiled character, faithfully modernised. Lovely mullioned windows and panelling. Hall and cloakroom, 3 beautiful reception, 6-7 bed., 3 bathrooms, compact offices ("Aga" cooker). Main e.l. and water, central heat. Stables, garages, capital cottage. Simple period gardens of charm, orchard and pasture. 23 ACRES

Sole Agents and Auctioneers: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS AND HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—WORCS. BRDRS. STONE HOUSE, LOWER WESTMANCOTE NEAR BREDON

In lovely country.



CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE. Modernised, secluded, approached by a drive. Three reception, 8 bed., 3 bathrooms. Compact offices. All main services. Garage and stables, etc. Lovely old gardens, orchards, etc. 4½ ACRES

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON (acting jointly with GEORGE HONE, Esq., F.A.I., Tewkesbury) will offer the above by Auction on June 9 at Cheltenham

OXFORD
4637/8

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD AND CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING
NORTON
39

ALL SITUATED WITHIN DAILY ACCESS OF LONDON.

STATIONS—CULHAM OR DIDCOT

A VERY CHARMING LITTLE RIVERSIDE HOUSE OF CHARACTER

Completely labour-saving and in immaculate order. Three sitting rooms, cloakroom, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. All modern conveniences. Garage. Detached studio (or bedroom). Simply designed, fully stocked garden running down and with frontage to the River Thames.

IN ALL ABOUT 1½ ACRES
FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION
Recommended by the Sole Agents (Oxford Office).

STATIONS—HADDENHAM, PRINCES RISBOROUGH OR AYLESBURY

A LOVELY OLD HOUSE DATING FROM THE 16th AND 17th CENTURIES

Restored, modernised and in first-class order throughout. Three reception rooms, billiards room, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. All modern conveniences. Central heating. Garages, stabling and fine old barn. Lovely gardens, hard tennis court and paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 7 ACRES
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Recommended by Oxford Office.

STATION—BANBURY

A DELIGHTFUL SMALL STONE-BUILT 17th-CENTURY COTSWOLD HOUSE

Skilfully modernised and in perfect order throughout. Three sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. All modern conveniences. Central heating. Garages and stabling.

Gardens, orchard and pastureland.
IN ALL ABOUT 7 ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD, WITH EARLY POSSESSION
Recommended by Oxford Office.

STATIONS—CULHAM OR DIDCOT

CROSS TREES, SUTTON COURTENAY, NEAR ABINGDON, BERKS A RARE MODERNISED 16th-CENTURY VILLAGE HOUSE

Large lounge hall, 3 sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms (one with fine lofty Tudor arched ceiling and 3 with basins), 2 bathrooms.

All modern conveniences. Central heating. Garage and good outbuildings. Simple, easily maintained gardens.

IN ALL ABOUT 1½ ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Recommended by Oxford Office.

House Agents,
Auctioneers, Valuers
and Surveyors.

BRACKETT & SONS
27 & 29, HIGH ST., TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Tunbridge Wells
1153 (2 lines)

KENTISH HILLS—IN THE GARDEN OF ENGLAND AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE



including an interesting 14th-century black and white residence, accessible to Tunbridge Wells.

Four reception rooms, bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

Garage and stabling.

Four cottages.

35 ACRES, including profitable orchards.

PRICE £27,500 FREEHOLD

Apply, BRACKETT & SONS, as above.

LACY SCOTT & SONS

3, HATTER STREET, BURY ST. EDMUNDS. Tel: 43 & 692

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION AT MICHAELMAS THE HERRINGSWELL MANOR ESTATE, SUFFOLK

About 5 miles north of Newmarket and 67 miles from London, adjoining the London-Norwich road (A.11)

A FINE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

with the MANOR HOUSE,
3 FARM HOMESTEADS,
18 COTTAGES, PAD-
DOCKS AND BOXES,
STABLING, MODEL
COWHOUSE and about
837 ACRES of highly cul-
tivated light arable land,
pasture and woodlands.



THE MANOR, WEST ASPECT

High-class, well-wooded shoot. Royal Worlington Golf Club 2 miles. In excellent repair and condition throughout and tithe free.

Full Illustrated Particulars from the Sole Agents: LACY SCOTT & SONS, 3 Hatter Street, Bury St. Edmunds. Telephone 43 and 692.

CATTELL & YOUNG

WORCESTER STREET, KIDDERMINSTER Tel: 3075 & 3077.

SALE OF LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED AND MAGNIFICENTLY SITUATED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

In delightful elevated position.

“OAK GROVE” KIDDERMINSTER

with

7 ACRES 1 ROAD 10 PERCHES
or thereabouts.

Three very fine reception rooms, sun lounge. Winter garden. Six principal bedrooms (h. and c.). Four bathrooms. Three secondary bedrooms and bathroom.

Excellent Domestic Offices. Workshops. Large heated Garage. Ornamental and wooded Gardens. Rose garden. Lawns. Orchard and pasture paddock.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION
AT £13,750 OR NEAR

CATTELL & YOUNG, Auctioneers, Worcester Street, Kidderminster. Tel. 3075 and 3077.

VINCENT PENFOLD incorporating SCOTT PITCHER

HAYWARDS HEATH. Telephone 17 (Established 1874)

BALCOMBE. Standing on high ground close to the village. Main line station about ten minutes' walk. A WELL BUILT MODERNISED HOUSE with 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Main electricity, water and drainage. Gardens of about 1 acre. Brick-built range of garage and stabling with rooms over. PRICE £7,000 FREEHOLD.—Agent: VINCENT PENFOLD, as above.

NEAR UCKFIELD. A DELIGHTFUL EARLY GEORGIAN MILL HOUSE which has been completely modernised throughout. Five bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge hall and 3 reception rooms, studio. Main water and electricity. Grounds of about 2 ACRES with fishing rights over ¼ mile of trout stream. Useful outbuildings. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.—Agent: VINCENT PENFOLD, as above.

HURSTPIERPOINT. An attractive small Residential Estate of 3 ACRES with a HOUSE OF CHARACTER in excellent order throughout and having 5 principal bedrooms and 3 bathrooms, servants' bedrooms and bathroom, 3 reception rooms and games room, compact domestic offices. Central heating. Electric lift. Main electricity and water. The house stands in a delightful position, facing due south with views to the Downs. The outbuildings include garages, stabling and useful farm buildings, heated glasshouses. Attractive pleasure gardens with hard tennis court, kitchen and nursery gardens, paddocks, etc. Two cottages. PRICE £16,000 FREEHOLD.—Agent: VINCENT PENFOLD, as above.

HAYWARDS HEATH 2 miles. A RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF 90 ACRES. GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE with 8 principal bed and dressing rooms, 3 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms. Central heating. Main electricity and water. Garages and stabling. Delightful pleasure gardens. Excellent farmhouse and buildings. Four cottages. Vacant possession of the house, farmhouse and 2 cottages. PRICE £16,500 FREEHOLD.—Agent: VINCENT PENFOLD, as above.

Telegrams:
"Sales Edinburgh"

C. W. INGRAM & SON

90, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH

Telephone:
32251 (2 lines)

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

THE SPORTING ESTATE OF RHIFAIL

WITH COMFORTABLE HOUSE, FARM, DEER FOREST AND GROUSE MOOR

NEAR KINBRACE, SUTHERLAND

ABOUT 16,700 ACRES IN ALL

RHIFAIL LODGE, attractively situated and sheltered by trees, is well equipped as a comfortable house and contains 3 sitting rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and servants' quarters.

Some of the bedrooms have washbasins and built-in wardrobes. Private electric supply and partial central heating. Garage for 4 cars. Outbuildings and 4 cottages for estate workers.

HOME FARM, with ample steading, 43 acres arable and 877 acres hill grazing in owner's hands. About 155 acres arable and 6,000 acres of grazing are let.

DEER FOREST of about 9,600 acres yielded 19 stags in 1947.

GROUSE MOOR can be shot without disturbing the forest.



CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

AUCTIONS

DORSET "RECTORY HOUSE"

WINTERBOURNE ANDERSON
In charming rural surroundings; modernised residence. Six bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms. Stabling, garage, garden and paddock, 2 acres. Electricity. Auction, June 10, 1949, unless previously sold.

Auctioneers:
RUMSEY & RUMSEY
Bournemouth, Dorset.

At a very moderate reserve.

HANTS
Very near Bournemouth, extensive view, close to sea, rail and bus service. Small Residential Estate. Excellent for a school, nursing or holiday home.

"VERNO," CHRISTCHURCH

Ten bed., 3 bathrooms, imposing hall, 4 reception; 2 cottages, modern block of garages, stabling and outbuildings in over thirty-one acres of picturesque grounds; walled garden. Main water. Sale by auction, May 30.

Auctioneers:
RUMSEY & RUMSEY

111 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. (Tel. 7080.)

HANTS COAST

Bournemouth 8 miles. Most pleasantly situated modern House close sea and country, shops and buses; 5 bed, lounge, dining room, excellent offices, garage, all services; quite delightful garden, one acre. By Auction, May 30, unless sold previously. (C.A. 551.)

Auctioneers:
RUMSEY & RUMSEY

Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth (Tel. 7080)

BY JOHN GERMAN & SON

By direction of
Mrs. F. H. C. De La Motte Heygate.
In the Quorn Country and on the Charnwood Forest.

WOODHOUSE EAVES, LEICESTERSHIRE

2 miles from Quorn, 4 miles from Loughborough, 9 miles from Leicester.

Attractive Country House known as

"LONG CLOSE"

occupying a pleasant situation in the village of Woodhouse Eaves. Four reception rooms, 5 principal bedrooms, 5 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, domestic offices. Garage and stabling. The old English garden and stabling are an important feature of the property and include an interesting collection of flowering and other shrubs. Valuable enclosures of arable and pasture land, the whole comprising a total area of 20 a. 0 r. 34 p. or thereabouts. To be offered for Sale by Auction (as a whole or in lots) by

JOHN GERMAN & SON

at the King's Head Hotel, Loughborough, on Thursday, May 26, 1949, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon. Further particulars may be obtained from the Auctioneers or from the Solicitors: Messrs. LEE, BOLTON & LEE, The Sanctuary, Westminster, London, S.W.1 (Tel. ABBey 3758). Auctioneers' Offices: 84, High Street, Burton-on-Trent (Tel. 3001), and at Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Derby.

Overlooking Richmond Park. "PARKWAYS," PRIORY LANE, ROEHAMPTON, S.W.15

An architect-designed luxurious modern house, having 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 reception, entrance hall, cloak, separate kitchen quarters with maid's sitting room, 2 garages and attractive garden, which

GOODMAN & MANN

have instructions to offer for Sale (unless previously sold) at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, on May 26, at 3 p.m. Solicitors: Messrs. PHILIP CONWAY, THOMAS & CO., 19 and 20, Bolton Street, W.1 (REGent 3232). Auctioneers' offices: Bevois House, 27-30, Basinghall Street, E.C.2 (MONarch 211/2) and at Escher, Hampton Court, Walton, Cobham and Sunbury.

Vacant Possession "THE COTTAGE,"

GADDESBY, LEICS.

Midway Melton and Leicester.
By Auction, June 14 at 3 p.m. (if not sold previously). Charming Small Residence, Farm, Farmhouse and 117 acres. Two modern cottages, as a whole or in lots. Residence contains: hall and cloakroom, 2

panelled reception rooms and dining room; compact domestic quarters; modern fittings; 4 principal and 4 staff bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Small delightful walled gardens, swimming pool, tennis lawn, hunter stabling, garage. Central heating, mains electricity and water. Sale particulars with plans of the Auctioneers:

SHOULDER & SON

1, Norman St., Melton Mowbray (Tel. 81)

SUSSEX

The Bungalow, Rudgwick, in lovely village with good views. Well-built brick and tiled and very attractive. Large light rooms; 2 recep., 3-4 bed., modern bath and W.C. Play room or garage. Main services. Full central heating. Garden and small paddock. By Auction, June 8, 1949. Particulars of Auctioneers:

RACKHAM & SMITH

31, Carfax, Horsham (Phone 311/2).

WANTED

PURLEY or 5 mls. radius. Gentleman prepared to offer £6,000-£8,000 for suitable house; 5 beds., parquet flooring, part central heating required. Details in confidence to LINCOLN & Co., F.V.I., Surveyors, 83, Manor Road, Wallington, Surrey (Wallington 6601) (ten lines). (Usual commission required.)

TO LET

KENT. Between Faversham and Canterbury. To be let, furnished. Distinguished Queen Anne Country Residence, 7 bed. (basins), 3 bath., 3-4 recep., exc. offices. Main water and elec. Cent. htg. Garage and stabling. Lovely grounds. Cottage. Yearly tenancy or longer. (14936).—ALFRED J. BURROWS, CLEMENTS, WINCH & SONS, Ashford, Kent.

LARNE (2 miles from). On main sea road to Glens of Antrim and Giant's Causeway. To be let (adults only), bijou Stone Bungalow completely furnished (except sheets and towels). Two entertaining rooms, kitchenette, 2 bedrooms (sleep 4), bath, lavatory, electricity, small garden. On sea front. Bus stops outside door. Terms, payable in advance, include electricity. May 15 gns. monthly, June 16 gns. monthly, July and August 20 gns. monthly.—Miss R. THOMPSON, Grosvenor House School, Harrogate, Yorks.

NEWBURY, BERKS. Charming Country House overlooking park to let on lease. Good residential part and fast train service to London. Six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms. Hall, offices. Main electricity. Two service cottages. Grounds about 5 acres. Newly redecorated. Small rough shoot included. Rent £250 per annum. No premium.—Agents: DREWETT, WATSON & BARTON, Newbury (Tel. 1).

SPANISH MANOR HOUSE in seaside village, Malaga 6 m., Gib. 70 m. Shady garden, cool rooms, patio, roof terraces. Six suites, each 2 rooms with bath; library, saloon, dining room; period furniture; car and chauffeur. Servants, silver, linen. Board by arrangement. 20 gns. weekly.—LADY YOUNG, Sonning (Tel. 3210).

FOR SALE

BROADSTAIRS, KENT. Freehold property. On sea front and facing gardens; reconstructed prior to war; five self-contained flats, three regularly producing £575 p.a. gross, and with vacant possession of unfurnished ground floor and basement flats. Small garden rear, with large brick garage. Particularly suitable for retired owner. Price £5,500 for freehold.—Write Box 993, Reynolds, 44, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

HEREFORDSHIRE, 6 miles from the county town. The small residential estate known as Tillington Court, Hereford. An attractive Georgian manor house with hall, three reception rooms, four principal and three secondary bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two bathrooms, convenient domestic offices, main electricity, garage for two cars, stabling, outbuildings, matured grounds, three cottages, orcharding and paddocks, in all about 43½ acres. For Sale with possession of the residence and part of the land.—Joint Agents: Messrs. W. H. COOKE & ARKRIGHT, Land Agents, Hereford; RUSSELL, BALDWIN AND BRIGHT, LTD., Auctioneers, Hereford.

BATH SPA. "Nutley," North Road. Perhaps the finest House at present available in the whole of Bath, being a most attractive modern detached residence, built by a firm of repute in 1936. Perfectly appointed in every detail, completely modernised and labour saving to the last degree. The residence is approached by a short drive, terminating in a circular sweep, and the following accommodation is afforded on two floors only: Entrance hall and gentleman's cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms and dressing room, 2 bathrooms, well-appointed kitchen and domestic offices, to include maid's sitting room. All main services. Basins in all bedrooms except one. The gardens and grounds are a special feature of one of the finest properties with which the Auctioneers have had to deal, recently being laid out in a manner which will immediately attract a garden-lover, but must be seen to be fully appreciated. Lawns, rose and water gardens, spinneys, fruit and vegetable gardens. Garage for 2 cars. Summer house. Coal and coke stores and other useful outbuildings. The whole extends to approx. 1½ acres. Illustrated particulars on request.—TILLEY & CULVERWELL, New Bond Street Chambers, 14, New Bond Street, Bath. (Tel. 3584, 3150 and 61360.)

CATERHAM, SURREY. A perfect reproduction of a Cottage-style Residence containing a wealth of genuine old oak, beautifully situated amidst Surrey hills in nearly 2 acres of glorious grounds. Innumerable desirable features including wide oak flooring, heavy oak doors and splendid brick fireplaces. Timbered entrance hall with downstairs cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, 4 double bedrooms with built-in oak cupboards, superb kitchen modern in both design and equipment, modern bathroom. Attractive grounds bounded by trees and open land. Two garages. Price £6,750 freehold. (Folio 3821).—For details of this and many similar properties, write or phone LINCOLN & Co., F.V.I., Surveyors, 83, Manor Road, Wallington, Surrey. Wallington 6601 (10 lines).

CHIPSTEAD, SURREY. Unique and very picturesque modern Detached Residence in a very lovely garden about ¼ acre. In a quiet country lane close to a golf course in one of the loveliest parts of Surrey within 17 miles of London. Excellent fast electric train service to London and the coast. Four large double bedrooms, 2 reception (one 20 ft. long), spacious entrance hall with gentlemen's cloakroom, absolutely labour-saving kitchen and tiled bathroom. Large, brick-built motor garage. Beautifully decorated and with many good features including parquet floors, "Claygate" brick fireplaces, etc. Altogether a most perfect little property and offered for early sale at only £6,000 freehold.—Highly recommended by Messrs. MOORE & Co., Auctioneers, Carshalton. Tel: Wallington 2606. (Folio 7531/17)

DENHAM, BUCKS. Charming modern freehold Residence, with 5 acres; 4 rec., 7 bed., 3 baths., double garage and man's room, to be sold, price £13,500, cash £5,000 down, balance at 4 per cent. or would let unfurnished.—Box 1697.

LONDON WITHIN 15 MILES. For sale, Market Garden, old established; over 350 acres; profits £15,000 p.a.—Write Box J. 820 Willings, 362, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

MENDIP HILLS, Nr. Wells. In a lovely old-world village with main services. A little 17th-century gem in a charming setting, with rose-clad walls, tiled roof and stone mullion windows. Beamed sitting-room, 19 ft. by 14 ft., 4 windows; 2 sunny bedrooms; modern bathroom and kitchen; ample cupboards and power points. Stone-built garage and outbuildings. Very delightful garden and orchard with stream. All beautifully kept. £3,000 or near. Freehold. Possession July. Also:—

Twist Yeovil and Dorchester. 400 ft. up amidst lovely country, stone-built Residence of character with 28 acres rich pasture; 3 rec., 6-9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Modern cow stalls and dairy; 2 cottages (let). Main electricity. Ideal for pedigree herd. £9,750 or near. Freehold.—Sole Agents: GRIBBLE, BOOTH AND SHEPHERD, Yeovil, (Tel. 434. (And at Basingstoke.)

LIMPSFIELD COMMON adjoining. Charming Modern House, one mile Oxted Station in secluded position. Seven bed. and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Compact offices, garage. Outbuildings, garden, etc., of about 1 acre. For sale freehold.—Apply: Sole Agents, PAYNE AND Co., Station Road West, Oxted (Tel. 870/1).

NORTH COTSWOLDS. On outskirts of village close to Broadway and Chipping Campden. Pair of old Cottages (originally one house) with thatched roof, main electricity, water and drainage. Smaller let to elderly tenant. Vacant possession of hall, sitting room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom and W.C. Gardens and orchard of about 1½ acres.—Details from: CAVENDISH HOUSE ESTATE OFFICES, 48, Frome Road, Cheltenham.

OXFORD OR BUCKS. BORDERS. Modernised Elizabethan Cottage. Productive garden; large orchard under 2 acres land. Freehold. £4,850.—Box 1670.

SOUTH WILTSHIRE. To be sold by private treaty with vacant possession of country residence. Sale of the small, desirable Country Estate extending to an area of 144 acres (including 20 acres woodlands), comprising Georgian residence, commanding panoramic views of unspoilt countryside with tastefully laid out grounds sweeping down to a stream which provides excellent fishing and boating facilities, together with manor house and home farm, 2 compact small holdings, 13 picturesque country cottages, parish room, etc., the whole returning a rental of £753 6s., excluding the country residence and woodlands.—Further particulars and order to view, apply: TILLEY & CULVERWELL, 14, Market Place, Chippenham, or Messrs. SMITH AND MARSHALL, 15, St. Mary's Street, Chippenham.

SOUTH KENT COAST, adjoining and overlooking golf course. Modern and labour-saving architect-built House; accommodation on two floors; 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, etc.; efficient central and water-heating; standing in secluded, well-stocked and matured grounds of 5 acres, inexpensive in upkeep. All main services, ample buildings and garages. Vacant possession. Freehold. No reasonable offer refused.—Box 1718.

SURREY-HANTS. BORDERS. Choice licensed T.T. and Attested Mixed Farm, amidst lovely unspoilt country with magnificent views. Small old-fashioned farmhouse (easily convertible and enlarged). Excellent farm buildings; new model milking parlour fitted "Gascoignes" 3-unit milking machine; 6 cottages; company's water. Electric light available; 73 acres very fertile arable, 52 acre pasture and 16 acres of valuable woodland, in all 141 acres. Only once before on the market during last 45 years. Vacant possession. Exceptional bargain. Price freehold £15,000.—Apply: Box 1671.

SURREY. On outskirts of favourite village 5 miles south of Guildford (Waterloo 40 minutes). An exceptionally comfortable and well-appointed Country Residence containing 3 rec., 6 bed., dressing room and 2 bathrooms. All main services, central heating, constant hot water. Two garages, loose box and useful outbuildings including children's playroom. Grounds of exceptional beauty with prolific kitchen garden and small rough paddock, in all about 2½ acres. Freehold for sale with vacant possession.—Full details from the Sole Agents: R. C. KNIGHT AND SONS, 130, Mount Street, London, W.1 (Tel: MAYfair 0023/4).

SUSSEX COAST, FAIRLIGHT. Delightful position. A period, converted, Country Cottage. Lofty lounge with gallery (a feature). Dining room, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, garage and other outbuildings. One acre of really charming garden, formal and natural. Price and full particulars from the Sole Agents: JOHN BRAY & SONS, 11, Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea (Hastings 313).

SUSSEX Charming Mansion, 3 acres old-world gardens. Faces south, sea, golf course. £15,000 freehold, furnished. Low rates and taxes. Or would let 5 or 10 years. Staff may be willing to stay.—Details and photographs, Box 1658.

ALLIANCE

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1824

Head Office: Bartholomew Lane

London, E.C.2, England

Fire . Life . Accident



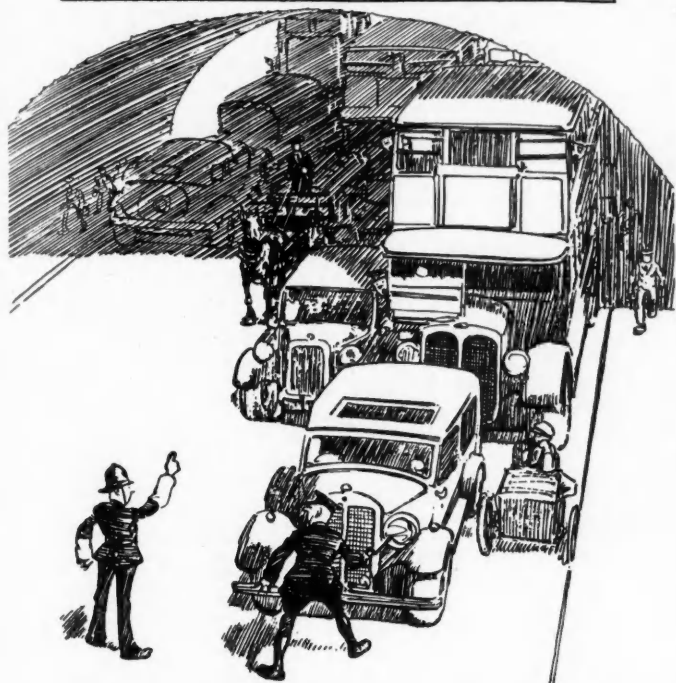
Burglary . Motor . Marine, etc.

The Alliance undertakes the duties of Executor and Trustee

Exide

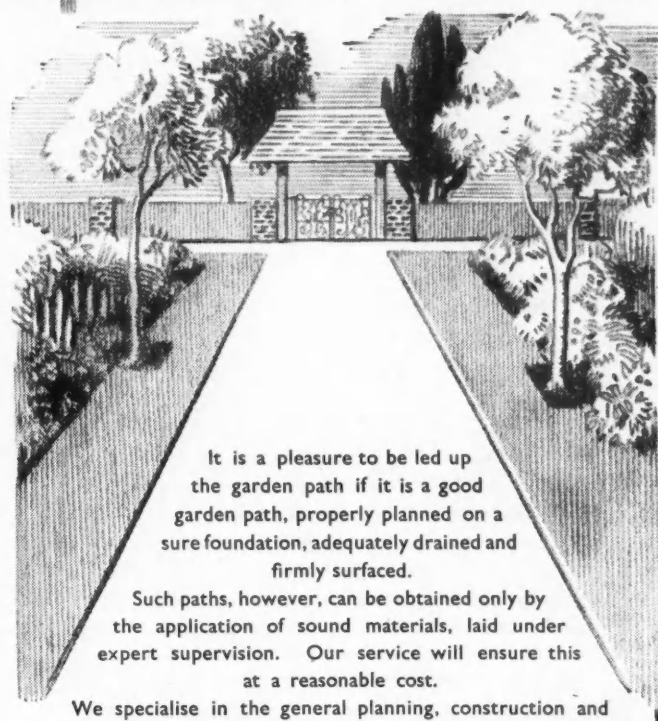
THE LONG LIFE CAR BATTERY

*Needs no
handle to
its name*



A PRODUCT OF THE CHLORIDE ELECTRICAL STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED

Up the Garden Path



It is a pleasure to be led up the garden path if it is a good garden path, properly planned on a sure foundation, adequately drained and firmly surfaced.

Such paths, however, can be obtained only by the application of sound materials, laid under expert supervision. Our service will ensure this at a reasonable cost.

We specialise in the general planning, construction and maintenance of PATHS, DRIVES, FARM ROADS, COURT-YARDS, etc.

ROOF & ROAD SURFACING LTD

SOUTHAMPTON HOUSE, 317 HIGH HOLBORN

Tel: HOLborn 7261 & ABBey 7242.

ROSS'S

BELFAST

GINGER ALE
SODA WATER

TONIC WATER
GRAPE FRUIT

LIME JUICE CORDIAL
LEMONADE

Back for old friends abroad—but very scarce at home

**BURNS
COKE**
which is in
plentiful
supply

Why a FARMING FAMILY should have an AGA...

Regd. Trade Mark

the cooker that pays its cost by its big fuel savings!

NEW farm equipment outside the house—that's right, of course. But life inside should improve, too—or what's the point of the struggle?

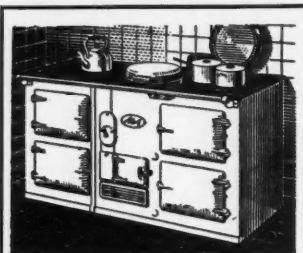
No one thing brings so much comfort as the Aga! Burning night, day, year-round—it is always ready to cook for you, almost without attention. No fire to light—you come into a pleasantly warm kitchen every morning! Fuel needed only twice a day. It will keep meals hot and unspoiled for those who arrive late. And there's an Aga model that will also give you hot water generously—in the kitchen or bathroom—at any hour!

Yet all that wonderful comfort is not really costly. The guaranteed maximum fuel consumption of the Aga per year is so low that your saving on fuel bills will pay its price over and over. No purchase tax and you get 1938 Aga quality. The Aga is indeed a splendid investment that you cannot afford to pass by!

For full details about the Aga, write to:

Aga Heat Ltd., 33 Orchard House, Orchard Street, London, W.1

(Proprietors: ALLIED IRONFOUNDERS LTD.)



THIS is the Aga Model E Cooker for the larger household. Its guaranteed maximum fuel consumption per year is 3 tons—burning coke (which is in plentiful supply), or "Phurnacite". Other models are available and deliveries now take less time.

*Domestic models from £85 to £115
Hire purchase terms available*

World Harvests —and the Pig

1948 harvests were bumper everywhere.

Is there really a world shortage of feeding stuffs?

Or have the Danes, the Poles and the Hungarians (all over-run in the war) got in ahead of us?

For pig food is the problem in Britain—not pigs or pig houses or bacon factories.

Given the food we could treble the home pig-production in a year—put up the ration of bacon and have real pork sausages again (to say nothing of pies, fries, chitterlings and puddings).

Press for the food to be bought, if you want to feed better.

This isn't politics—it's plain commonsense.

Issued by

MARSH & BAXTER LTD

in the interests of National nutrition

Marsh & Baxter Ltd, Brierley Hill, makers of the famous Marsh Ham

C. A. PETO Ltd.
AUTOMOBILES

Agents for
RILEY, STANDARD, TRIUMPH,
DAIMLER, LANCHESTER, FORD.
42, NORTH AUDLEY STREET,
LONDON, W.1. MAYFAIR 3051.

HOTEL
Majestic
HARROGATE

Stay at the Finest Hotel in Britain's Finest Spa. Luxurious appointments. Ballroom. Cocktail Lounge. Billiards. Garage. Conveniently situated for every activity—Racing, Riding, Squash, Tennis, Golf. Visitors' Servants catered for. Meals served at any hour.

Write to Manager for illust. brochure
Telegrams: Majestic, Harrogate.
Telephone: Harrogate 2261.

CROWN HOTEL

SCARBOROUGH
Centre of Esplanade. American Bar. Exceptional cuisine. Self-contained Suites.
Write to Manager for Tariff.



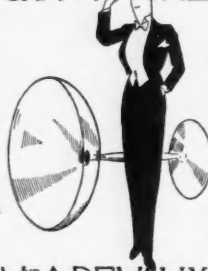
A FREDERICK HOTEL FOR COMFORT

**PERPETUAL FLOWERING
CARNATIONS**

(for cold or slightly heated greenhouse)
High quality plants in the finest modern varieties, raised from carefully re-selected stock and grown under ideal conditions. Orders now being booked for strong young plants in 3" pots, spring delivery. Catalogue free.

R. H. BARTHEL, F.R.H.S.
BALCOMBE, SUSSEX

CHAMPAGNE



VEADEVAX
EPERNAY MARNE

"So well worth drinking"

Sole Importer:

ROBERT E. BOUSCARLE, 49 Wellington St.,
London, W.C.2. TEMPLE BAR 6844/5

THOUGHTS ON CHAMPAGNE

Pre-war Champagne used to be twice or thrice the price of an equally good bottle of Burgundy or Bordeaux. Today a fine bottle of either can easily be 15s. to 18s. 6d., an equivalent Hock even more, while the best of Champagnes can be bought at around 23s.

Should Champagne therefore be considered such a luxury as only to be drunk on special occasions?

I appreciate the qualities of each, but it seems to me that the real merit of Champagne, as a beverage to be served much more frequently right through dinner or lunch, is not sufficiently seen in its right perspective for the enjoyment and good digestion of food and for its stimulation of body and mind.

AND AN OFFER

IT NEED NOT ALWAYS BE A BOTTLE, and to give you the opportunity of judging Devaux Champagne for yourself I will be delighted to send you a couple of half-bottles for a pound (I nearly said a sovereign) instead of the usual price of 25s. 9d. for the two.

Send the name of your local wine merchant and a cheque. On receipt I will dispatch the bottles to him for delivery to you.

R. Bouscarle



**Fine Quality
Wrought Ironwork**

WE HAVE MANY
DESIGNS AND WILL BE PLEASED
TO SEND ILLUSTRATIONS ON
APPLICATION.

WE ARE EXHIBITING AT
THE CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW

MAY 25-27th

Hyders Ltd.

THE IRONWORKS
PLAXTOL, N^o SEVENOAKS, KENT

TELEPHONE: PLAXTOL 215/216

Thatching

NORFOLK REED THATCHERS

LTD.
"THATCHES," LOUDWATER LANE, CHORLEYWOOD
HERTFORDSHIRE
(Represented in all counties)

Luscious Worcester Apples

Over 1-lb. in every glass of pure sparkling

"TEME VALLEY" APPLE JUICE

Make it a daily habit—
remember: 'An apple a day....'

Supplied anywhere in the U.K. at 12/-d. per carton of 12 bottles, carriage free. Send order with cash direct to:—

Dept. C.

F.M.S. (FARM PRODUCTS) LTD.

Cereal House, 58 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3

**COMPLETE
FORESTRY
SERVICE**

Markets for all your Woodland produce. Working plans prepared. Thinning and all forest work can be arranged on contract. Full trade discounts obtained from wholesale purchasing. Direct management of Woodlands undertaken. For full information write for booklet. Tech Officer: Bruce Urquhart, B.A.F.L.S.
THE CO-OPERATIVE FORESTRY SOCIETY (SCOTLAND) LIMITED
26 Rutland Square, Edinburgh
Telephone 34691

CLEMATIS The most beautiful and showy of all climbers. Very fast growing and simple to manage. Thrives anywhere. Heavily rooted plants; flower this year 4/6 each. 3 different 10/6. Something special, "WOOD MAGIC," new introduction; large scented violets. Continuous flowering 4/6 doz.
EXHIBITION ENGELMAN'S GIANT PANSY. The largest and showiest of all. Raiser's seed. Strong plants 8/- doz. Free Booklet on crop improving and Fruit Tree Renovations.
SQUIRE MITTON, LTD.
Devonshire Drive Nursery, Greenwich, S.E.1



STEWART MacPHERSON
says, "Right every time!"

Is it a cigarette lighter? Yes. Is it only recently back on sale in this country? Yes. Can it be lit up and put out again with a single squeeze of the finger and thumb? Yes. Do you own one yourself, Mr. MacPherson? Yes, you've guessed it—it's a Ronson.

RONSON LIGHTERS are back!

FOR the first time since early in the war, Ronson Lighters are again on sale in this country. Masterpieces of British craftsmanship, with the famous Ronson single-finger action. Obtainable — in limited supplies only, because of export priorities — at all good tobacconists, jewellers or first-rate stores.

RONSON

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER AS
"WORLD'S GREATEST LIGHTER"

Beware of imitations—look for the 'Ronson' name.

The Ronson 'Standard Butler', price 35/-—one of the many beautiful Ronson models now again on sale in this country.



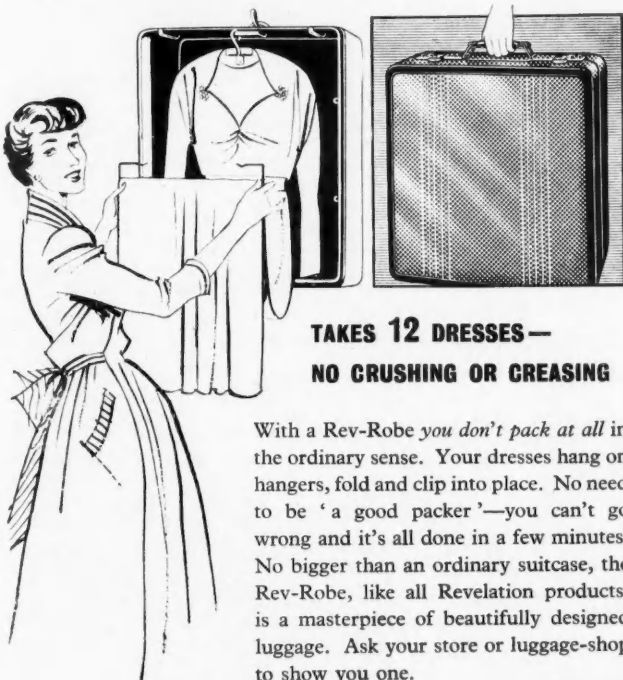
STABILITY



This house in the heart of England has been in possession of the same family since about the year 1641 and has been insured against fire continuously with the Royal Exchange Assurance since 1737.

Head Office at the Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3 and Branches and Agencies throughout the Country and Overseas

A wardrobe in your hand!



**TAKES 12 DRESSES—
NO CRUSHING OR CREASING**

With a Rev-Robe you don't pack at all in the ordinary sense. Your dresses hang on hangers, fold and clip into place. No need to be 'a good packer'—you can't go wrong and it's all done in a few minutes. No bigger than an ordinary suitcase, the Rev-Robe, like all Revelation products, is a masterpiece of beautifully designed luggage. Ask your store or luggage-shop to show you one.

REV-ROBE WARDROBE SUITCASE



REVELATION SUITCASE CO LTD 170 PICCADILLY LONDON Agents for Revelation Supplies Ltd.

Reflex
Reflection
by
AGIFLEX

A fine precision, all-British camera, which rivals the most expensive foreign makes.

12 pictures $2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ on a 120 film. f/3.5 Anastigmat Lens (coated) £60.18.4 (inclusive of P.T.)



PURLEY WAY · CROYDON · ENGLAND
A subsidiary of Aeronautical & General Instruments Ltd.

*A Liberty scarf has the
timeless beauty of a jewel*

Miles

Liberty of Regent Street

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CV No. 2731

MAY 20, 1949



Pearl Freeman

MISS DEIRDRE ELIZABETH BLUNDELL-BROWN

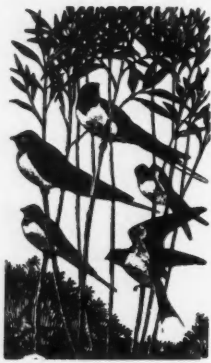
Miss Deirdre Elizabeth Blundell-Brown, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Blundell-Brown, of 33, Kensington Court, W.8, is to be married on June 8 to Mr. Robert Neville Carron Scrimgeour, the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Scrimgeour, of 44, Chelsea Square, S.W.3

COUNTRY LIFE

EDITORIAL OFFICES:
2-10 TAVISTOCK STREET
COVENT GARDEN
W.C.2

Telephone, Temple Bar 7351
Telegrams, Country Life, London

ADVERTISEMENT AND
PUBLISHING OFFICES,
TOWER HOUSE
SOUTHAMPTON STREET
W.C.2
Telephone, Temple Bar 4363
Telegrams, Advicos, Rand,
London



The Editor reminds correspondents that communications requiring a reply must be accompanied by the requisite stamps. MSS. will not be returned unless this condition is complied with.

Postal rates on this issue: Inland 2½d. Canada 1½d. Elsewhere Abroad 2½d. Annual subscription rates including postage: Inland and Abroad (excepting Canada), 112s. 8d.; Canada, 110s. 6d.

TOWN PLANNING POSTPONEMENT?

THAT all is far from well with the administration of that part of the Town and Country Planning Act which transfers the development value of land to the State and arranges for compensation on a basis of "hardship" is becoming steadily clearer. Another appeal has just been made by the Chairman of the Central Land Board to owners of land to present their claims to a share of the £300 million before June 30—the final date—which has already been postponed for three months. As for the planning authorities the Minister quite recently, in a circular letter, asked them (in effect) to get on with the business of sanctioning development, and not to hold things up by constant refusals which could only be followed by appeals to the Ministry. Taken together, these facts all suggest a combination of lack of understanding and public apathy which sooner or later may well defeat the ends of the Act, and lead to a general stalemate so far as ordered development is concerned.

Now comes Sir Arnold Plant, Professor of Commerce in London University, with a strong plea that the Government should produce either a Statutory Instrument or a short Act of Parliament postponing until further notice all those parts of the Act of 1947 which refer to developed or partially developed land. If the reasons he gave the Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute for his advocacy of postponement were based more on what was bound to happen than on what has happened so far, his words have been received with so much respect and approval by the professional bodies concerned that it seems unlikely that the Government will be able to ignore them entirely, and their truth is certainly reinforced by current experience. Briefly, Sir Arnold Plant's contention is that if the expropriation of development rights had been confined, as the Barlow Commission suggested, to undeveloped (including agricultural) land, compensation could have been arranged on more equitable lines and adequate control over future development and over change of use of developed land could have been secured under legislation already existing. What is even more certain, in his opinion, is that the attempt to apply the most detailed control over every material change in use of developed land is bound to force our resources into a dangerously inelastic mould at a critical stage of the nation's economic recovery and redevelopment, and that the lack of administrators with the requisite knowledge and qualifications is in itself bound to lead either to a general hold-up of development, or to other equally undesirable results.

The detailed planning of the uses of developed land, says Sir Arnold, requires a degree of capacity and expert knowledge throughout the administration which cannot be supplied in

the time available, and to apply detailed controls without serious delay is beyond the powers of the local planning authorities, of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, and of the many Government departments to which it must look for advice. The responsibility for taking decisions to grant or withhold permission for change of use will be passed to the lower levels of the administrative hierarchy, and rigid standing instructions will be unavoidable. Apart from this, the task of assessing development charges will throw an impossible burden on the limited number of reasonably competent valuers existing and, if important development is not to be held up, will lead to undesirable bargaining between low-level administrative officers, "contact men" and business representatives. These serious apprehensions, judging by the comments made on Sir Arnold Plant's

BLESSING THE BOATS

(ROGATION SUNDAY)

A FLOCK of lapwings on a dewy field,
Magpies alighting on the tawny corn,
All black and white things, sharp against the light
Were like them as they climbed towards the sea
And paused to bless the boats. The startled gulls
Wheeled and sank down to hear, the quiet sea
Kneaded with little waves upon the stones,
Quiet as the heart passive before its God,
And as the sun sank down, in pearl, in grey,
All light seemed brighter, softer, more diffused,
As if the ephemeral fabric of the sky
Could scarcely hold against the greater Light
Whose Shadow dazzles us in suns and stars,
Whose Presence calms the restless fret of time.

MARGARET STANLEY-WRENCH.

address, are widely shared by the professions involved who have always regarded the Act as an attempt to do too much, too quickly, by too few.

THE CONDITION OF CONWAY

WITH its Edwardian castle and ring of bastioned town walls, Conway is not only one of the most complete of mediaeval fortified towns. Its ancient defences, manned by spirited defenders, have continued to be a formidable obstacle to railway and road engineers. But after some six hundred and fifty years' service, and almost as many of neglect, they are crumbling. The Ministry of Works report on their condition would be depressing were it not encouraging to find, at last, an official document which aims at preserving rather than removing them in whole or in part. Although no serious fractures or bulges are to be seen, collapse may ensue if their fabric is not taken in hand. The rock on which the walls were built has scaled off, leaving the base without adequate foundation in many places. This is mainly due to there being no waterproof covering to the walls, so that not only are the wall-tops overgrown and loose, but water percolates through them from top to bottom, and portions are continually coming away. The repairs needed would, it is estimated, occupy 12 men for 20 years on the castle, and 16 on the town walls. Unexpectedly, for such national monuments, the castle and walls are not the responsibility of the Ministry of Works, but of the Corporation. Such extensive work is possibly beyond the means of the burgesses, jealous as they may be for their historic charge but faced by modern budgets. It should surely be undertaken by the Ancient Monuments Department of the Ministry.

DEATH DUTIES

AT present, death duties are being levied on agricultural land at the rate of about £3 million a year. This is a fact to bear in mind now that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has decided to change the method of assessment. In his Budget speech, Sir Stafford Cripps said "although there is not much further room for the equalisation of incomes by taxation there is still a degree of inequality in the ownership of property, which may well be the subject of further adjustment." So he means to raise the yield of death duties by £11 million this year and £20 million in a full year. In place of the

present concession on agricultural property, the Chancellor proposes a new relief which will take the form of an abatement of 45 per cent. of the tax chargeable. This is to produce the same result by way of relief. Certainly the agricultural industry cannot afford to lose more than £3 million a year of its capital at a time when agricultural landowners, like farmers, are being required to finance the modernisation of buildings and equipment so as to allow better use of labour now that wage rates are established at a higher level.

FOOTS CRAY FOR CHILDREN

THE Kent Education Authority is no less to be congratulated than the Georgian Group for yielding to the latter's persuasion to take over Foots Cray Place, in Sidcup. It is one of the four "Palladian Villas" in England—the others being Chiswick (future still undecided), Mereworth (the home of Mr. Peter Beatty), and Nuthall Temple (demolished, but parts incorporated in Lord Templewood's house in Porlock), illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE for April 28 and May 5, 1923. Horace Walpole said of Chiswick that it was too small to live in and too large to hang on one's watch chain. Foots Cray was reasonably commodious; indeed the late Lord Waring lived there. Recently some of the walls have begun to collapse, and the Georgian Group had to interest somebody prepared to undertake the repairs, estimated to cost £10,000. The purchasers are going to turn this delightful little house—which has terraced gardens, cedars, and a landscape park—into a children's museum and centre for a circulating museum service, an appropriate and attractive purpose. On the subject of finding uses for queer houses, it is said that Lord Abingdon has decided to sell the contents (sumptuous French) of that remarkable structure, Highcliffe Castle, near Christchurch, which his forbear Lord Stuart de Rothesay built overlooking the sea with materials shipped from France of the Gothic Manoir des Andelys. In its romantic way it is as worthy of preserving as the classical Foots Cray.

FOOD AND CRICKET

SOME devotees of cricket are apt to regard their game as sacrosanct, and do not like their highly respectable legs to be however gently pulled on the subject. They bitterly resent the criticism, which is now and then justified, that nothing particular happens for a very long while. The more solemn of them will have to make a call both on their sense of proportion and their sense of humour in reading the recent remarks of the Duke of Wellington to the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. He said that nobody seemed seriously to bother about land for increasing the production of food, while land was constantly wanted for the provision of playing fields. Then followed the almost blasphemous words—"there was cricket, for instance; it took the maximum space and the maximum time, while providing the minimum amount of exercise, and he was not sure whether a bankrupt country should indulge in it." There is a temptation to quote against him the remark of his illustrious ancestor about the playing fields of Eton, but it had better be resisted, since it is almost certain that the Iron Duke was not referring to cricket or other games, but rather to pugilistic encounters. Possibly his descendant is quite right, but the time seems yet far distant when the members of the M.C.C. will look down from their pavilion on a waving field of corn or the Oval produce a fine crop of cabbages.

A PRESENT FOR BAGHDAD

IT is announced that a gilded carriage, once the State coach of Queen Victoria, has left these shores to fulfil the same office for the Prince Regent and eventually the King of Iraq. *Sic transit gloria*—it is undoubtedly sad, but if the carriage has to go, there could scarcely be a better home for it than Baghdad. It will there have an appropriate setting amid what Mr. Pott of the *Eatonswill Gazette* called "the fabled gorgeousness of eastern fairyland," or at any rate we like to think so. We owe so much to *The Arabian Nights* that it is pleasant to think we are paying a little of our debt.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

A FISHING friend of mine suggests that I should not be unduly distressed about the lack of fly on all the local chalk streams for several years in succession, since it has been his experience during a long life devoted to fishing that shortages and abundances of insects run in cycles of years, and that there is no adequate explanation of this known to entomologists. He disagrees with my view that the existing state of affairs on many rivers in the south of England is due to slight pollution of the water by the increased use of chemicals for cleaning purposes in houses and as manure on the land, for, as he points out, there was a healthy hatch of grannom fly this spring on all the Hampshire rivers. He maintains that conditions that would kill off March browns would also affect all other insects of the same size, and possibly he is right. But since most of my dry-fly fishing is done on Dorset streams where the grannom is never seen, this information is not of much use to me.

* * *

I NOTICED during breakfast the morning after a recent unsuccessful expedition in pursuit of trout that owing to the dry weather the thrush on the lawn was experiencing the same sort of disappointment that I had had the previous day. I was frustrated because there was no rise of trout, and, judging from his movements, he was defeated by there being no rise of worms. Again and again he performed the usual three exaggerated hops the reverberations from which in favourable damp weather cause the worms near the surface to poke up their heads to discover what on earth it is that is causing the disturbance, but owing to the dry state of the lawn all his endeavours were fruitless. After each series of hops he paused to listen intently for a movement in the grass, and once or twice he thought he had detected a slight rustle as a worm peeped out of its bolt-hole, but on every occasion he was wrong, or the worm had "risen short," since energetic digs with his beak into the soil failed to bring his breakfast to the surface.

* * *

IT was obvious that, like so many fishermen who experience the same disappointment, he was losing his temper, and after each failure, having no rod on which to stamp as some choleric anglers are supposed to do, he stamped on the lawn so emphatically and furiously that I expected great lob-worms to shoot out of the grass in alarm, but nothing happened. Finally, in disgust he did that which his opposite number, the fisherman, is instructed never to do however great the temptation, and seeing signs of better conditions on the other fellow's beat on the lower lawn he flew down to it. My last sight of him was as he was engaged in a violent altercation with the lawful owner of the beat, and I wondered if he was making the usual excuse that is always advanced on these deplorable occasions—a mistake over the date allotted. There was one greedy angler on a famous syndicate in the south of England who made this mistake so frequently that the other members wondered if he had ever seen a calendar in his life, or knew that such things existed.

* * *

IN one respect my day's fishing was not entirely wasted, since to compensate me for the many under-sized trout that I had to return to the water, and the complete absence of big ones, I saw the largest grass snake I have ever seen. I was struggling through a rush-grown



F. S. Smythe

A SKYE BURN NEAR MARSCO

boggy corner of a water-meadow, keeping a watchful eye open for the neglected side channel which I knew from experience is almost bottomless, when I saw the snake, which at first I thought was a dead gnarled branch, lying in loose coils on a heap of dry rushes. At first glance he looked very much like, and about the same size as, the Egyptian cobras I sometimes saw in the Libyan Desert, and I estimated that the thickest part of his body was about 1½ ins. in diameter. Since he was reluctant to move from his warm bed in the full rays of the sun, I was able to obtain a very clear view of him, but when eventually he became uneasy owing to the unmannerly way in which I was staring at him he slithered downwards into the thickest part of the rushes so that I had no opportunity to make any estimate of his length. Judging from the time he took before he had straightened out the last coil during his retreat he must have been about 5 ft. long.

* * *

I DO NOT know if it is any consolation to the man who has to pay a small additional sum for his sport to look through some of his 1939 receipted bills and realise to what extent many of the actual necessities of life have increased in price in the same time, but if he should do this I expect he would find, as have I, that a mere advance of 33½ per cent. during those all too full years is most modest and reasonable. Since I have a marked depression in my skull where

the mathematical brain bump ought to be, I am unable to work out any reliable statistics, but I find that my house rates have doubled, though so far as the Rural District Council is concerned I cannot see that I am any better treated now than I was in 1939. My wine merchant's and tobacconist's bills of to-day are so fantastic as compared with those of ten years ago that almost I refuse to believe it, but what has impressed itself on my mind more than anything else is the steady upward trend during the last two years in the price of fuel.

If the fuel in question produced a small modicum of heat, one might feel that the money had been expended in a good cause, but I am from time to time supplied with a black and sinister-looking substance posing under the pseudonym of anthracite which I imagine is the result of open-cast extraction on someone's lawn, and which is remarkable since it upsets all the laws governing the generation of heat and thermal conductivity. The stuff certainly goes red in parts if the draught in the stove is manipulated to 50-mile-an-hour-gale force, and it is consumed, as is proved by the incredible amount of white ash that piles up beneath the bars and is also deposited in a film all over the room, but there is no suspicion of heat being generated while all this is happening. Although I have not tried it, I think one might safely place an ice cream on top of the stove in which this "anthracite" is burning, and find it in perfect condition an hour later.

RUSSIAN PLAN TO CHANGE THE CLIMATE

By JUDITH LISTOWEL

Is the climate of Northern Europe changing? Evidence recently collected in Russia seems to show that it is getting warmer, and, in an attempt to neutralise the effects of this, the U.S.S.R. has passed an ambitious scheme of afforestation and irrigation called Stalin's Plan to Change Nature. The following article discusses the reasons for the project, its various provisions, and its chances of success.

LAST summer a correspondent of the Soviet weekly *Ogonyok*, sailed down the Dnieper from Gomel to Kherson. He noticed with surprise that there was not a single landing-stage on its banks, and hardly any craft plied its waters. Only one Kherson canning factory boasted a primitive quay for its small river flotilla, which carried the meat, the vegetables and other agricultural products of the neighbouring State and collective farms. The correspondent could not understand why the overloaded railways were not being relieved by river transport on the Dnieper. The few who travel freely about Soviet Russia agree that the much publicised White Sea Canal, which links the Baltic and the White Seas, is also empty of traffic. This canal, the building of which cost the lives of thousands of forced labourers, has only strategic significance, in so far as in the summer small naval craft sail through it.

Yet river transport figures largely in the plans of the Soviet leaders. They know that the railways cannot bear their present burden much longer, and that it will take much time

to build good roads and train the Soviet public to the proper use of cars and lorries. Meanwhile it has been announced that another dam is to be erected on the Dnieper near Kremenchug; the Volga is to be modernised by the construction of several gigantic dams and two canals, one between the great river and the Don, the other linking the Black and the Caspian Seas.

But since last summer work on all these projects has come to a standstill. As these, like all similar Soviet ventures, are shrouded in secrecy, no official explanation of the delays has been given. But natural phenomena, which probably account for the difficulties encountered by the Soviet leaders, cannot be camouflaged in the long run.

The Soviet Press has reported that since 1940 the level of the Caspian Sea has been steadily dropping, and that between 1932 and 1945 it dropped by as much as 180 centimetres, that is, about 6 feet. Its surface has shrunk by 8 per cent. and in its northern, shallow part the volume of water has diminished by 40 per cent. In the north and north-east the Caspian has receded so much that, for instance, the Kajdak Bay has completely disappeared. Where a few years ago was sea water, now there is salty desert, interspersed by hills—former islands. The French Press has published sensational reports about unsuccessful atom experiments carried out in this desolate area.

The Caspian Sea plays an enormous part in Russia's life. Thirty-five per cent. of her fish is caught in it. The entire Baku oil supply goes through the Caspian in special tankers or

barges and is stored along the Volga, from where it is transported inland. This sea-river pipeline is soon to be extended from the Volga to Moscow by a real pipeline, which is already under construction, and which will have enormous economic and strategic importance.

The northern part of the Caspian is shallow and, because of the recent drop in its level, navigation on it has become difficult. Therefore, at some 50 miles from the mouth of the Volga, in open sea, is anchored a floating-transloading dock curiously named *The Raid of 18 Feet*. It is so big that the stevedores, who transload the cargoes on to river craft, have their living quarters on it. From *The Raid of 18 Feet* to the Volga a passage is kept open by constant dredgings through which the river ships can enter the great river. Naturally, all this has complicated transport on such a vital artery.

Soviet scientists say that because the Volga carries less water than hitherto, the Caspian Sea will continue to shrink. Temperature and rain in the Volga basin determine the Caspian's level. A rise of one degree in the average temperature of the Moscow or the Leningrad regions influences the amount of water carried by the Volga—that is the level of the Caspian.

The dry north-easterly winds, which blow summer and winter from the steppes and deserts of Central Asia, are another important factor. They evaporate the moisture deposited by rain in the Caspian region. Last summer Moscow sent a scientific expedition to investigate the drying up of the region between the Lower



THE SOUTHERN TERRITORIES OF RUSSIA, WHERE THE SOVIET UNION IS PLANNING AFFORESTATION AND IRRIGATION ON AN IMMENSE SCALE IN AN ATTEMPT TO COUNTER THE EFFECTS OF DROUGHT



BARGES ALONG THE BARREN SANDY SHORE OF THE CASPIAN SEA EAST OF THE MOUTHS OF THE VOLGA, AND (right) OFF ITS NORTH-EAST COAST, WHERE IT IS SLOWLY DRYING UP. The gradual shrinkage of the Caspian, which plays an enormous part in Russian economy, is causing the Russian leaders grave concern

Volga and the Don. Its members established that the Sarpa, a tributary of the Volga which used to flow from south to north as far as Stalingrad, had disappeared. A string of lakes was all that remained. From the Ergeni hills, which run parallel with the former course of the Sarpa, in spring several brooks flow towards the Volga, but not one of them reaches the great river, because all get lost in the sands or evaporate. In this semi-desert the expedition found traces of forests, and concluded that, provided the scarce water supplies of the region were rationally used, re-afforestation would be possible.

Drying up also threatens the North Caucasian steppes, the home of the biggest State farms. Plans have been worked out to build a mile-long dam on the Yegorlyk river to store enough water for the irrigation of this region.

Were the Volga to be modernised by the construction of dams and artificial lakes, its surface evaporation would increase, and it would bring even less water to the Caspian than now. Were the Volga's water to be used for irrigating the arid steppes on her left bank, she would lose still more water. As far as is known, the Soviet scientists have not yet solved this dilemma.

They believe that in the years to come the effect of these climatic conditions will be increasingly felt. Observations dating back to 1920 indicate that the temperature of the Arctic Sea is slightly but steadily rising. The Arctic ice belt has receded northwards. Between 1900 and 1919 54 per cent. of the Barents Sea was ice-bound; in 1942 only 42 per cent. It would be impossible in one article to enumerate all the available data, but Soviet scientists accept the theory that ours is an age of milder climate in the Arctic. This is not unprecedented. For instance, in the 10th and 11th centuries the Vikings reached Greenland without seeing ice. They established colonies there in 984 and 987, which flourished in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries. In 1261 Iceland became ice-bound, and the colonies founded by Eric the Red in Greenland fell on evil days. Between 1340 and 1370 they were destroyed by the Eskimos. It seems that we are entering upon an epoch of climatic conditions resembling those of Viking days. For the Russians the North Sea route, stretching from Murmansk to Kamchatka along the northern shores of the U.S.S.R., is of capital importance. Last year in Moscow a book was published describing how the North Sea could be heated with atomic energy. Soviet scientists want to create an artificial Gulf Stream to facilitate sea communications along the North Siberian coast. Were they to succeed, the climate in South Russia would become yet drier—which may prove a heavy price for improved navigation in the Arctic Ocean.

About 100,000,000 years ago the world's most desolate desert, the Gobi or Shamo, was full of life. Vast herds of dinosaurs, gigantic tortoises and trachodonts (whose skeletons

weigh over three tons) used to thrive on its plentiful vegetation. To this day fossilised eggs of dinosaurs are found in the Bangiyale sands of the Southern Gobi, 600 miles south of Ulan Bator, capital of Outer Mongolia. But owing to climatic changes during the intervening millions of years this region has become a desert, which has begun to move westward.

Between the Manchurian and the Caspian depressions lies a string of deserts: the Eastern Gobi, east of the Khingan Mountains; the Gobi or Shamo, reaching as far as Sinkiang; beyond Sinkiang and the Pamir Mountains the Kazakhstan and the Turkestan deserts; and the Kyzil-Kum and the Kara-Kum deserts bordering on the Ust-Urt Plateau, which drops into the Caspian depression. The desert zone bordering on the northern shores of the Caspian reaches beyond the Don river. Already in 1931 Soviet scientists issued a warning that the sands around the lower reaches of the Khoper and Medveditsa rivers, both tributaries of the Middle Don, had begun to move, which was a certain indication that the region would become a desert.

Under the effect of decreasing rain and dry winds, the Central Asiatic sandbowl is moving westward. A good indication of what is happening is the westward shift of the 400-millimetre isohyetal—the imaginary line linking places which have an equal annual rainfall. With less than 400 millimetres of rain a dry region becomes

a desert. At the end of the 19th century the 400-millimetre isohyetal traversed the Volga near Syzran and then bent southwards. In 1940 it had engulfed the middle part of the Don basin.

Lack of water in the Volga basin has caused much concern to Soviet engineers. Some of them have tried to link the Volga with the rivers of the north, even with the distant Ob, and direct their waters into the great river. Others have thought of bringing the water of the Don and of the Azov Sea into the Caspian. These fantastic projects were based on two assumptions: that the Caspian Sea lies in a depression at some 80 feet below sea level, and that the Don would carry sufficient water.

On October 20, 1948, the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. passed a decree called Stalin's Plan to Change Nature. Its aim was to neutralise the increasing influence of decreasing rainfall and dry winds. The decree was divided into three parts. First, large forest belts were to be planted on both sides of the Ural Mountains and of the Volga, Don and Northern Donetz Valley; four were to be planted on the plateaux separating the river basins. The length of these forests was to be 5,300 kilometres, and they were to cover 115,000 hectares. Second, in Southern Bessarabia, the Ukraine, the Crimea, Northern Caucasus, the central part of the R.S.F.S.R. as far as Moscow, in the Volga and the Southern Ural regions, 6,000,000 hectares



THE JUNCTION OF THE RIVER USA (left) AND THE VOLGA NEAR YEGULI. WHERE THE VEGETATION IS SPARSE AND POOR

were to be planted with protective vegetation. This meant that European Russia, south of a line drawn roughly from Kamenetz through Chernigov, Ryazan, Magnitogorsk to the Caucasian Mountains would be criss-crossed with a network of tree belts. Third, a system of irrigation was to be built, consisting of ponds, reservoirs and canals. Collective farms were to dig 41,300 ponds and reservoirs, State farms 2,926. Farming was to be improved, more fertilisers and better seeds used. These plans were to be realised in the course of 17 years. A Chief Administration of Protective Afforestation was to be set up under the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., which would see to it that all the work laid down by the decree of last October was mechanised.

This decree is an illustration of the Soviet method of placing heavy burdens on the population. The plans have been worked out in utmost secrecy, without any popular consultation. To put them into effect will be the responsibility of a central body, with wide powers, modelled on the notorious Dalstroi administration, the banned sub-Arctic region in Eastern Siberia, in which State projects are carried out almost exclusively with forced labour, or those of Glavsevmorput, the central direction of the

work present-day Soviet agricultural labourers have to do.

What chances has this plan of succeeding? In some parts of Southern Russia it will greatly improve conditions. The protective forest belts will break the drying force of the winds, retain the snow, slow the flow of the water, diminish the evaporation of ground moisture. In general, they will enable whole regions to benefit from such moisture as there is. But they can neither increase moisture, nor change the climate.

Trees will grow only where climatic conditions are suitable, that is, where the average rainfall permits it. American experience shows that saplings prosper only where the average annual rainfall is at least 15 inches. Only certain exceptional Californian trees grow into forests on a 10-inch annual rainfall. This fact will be decisive in Russia, too. Soon after the publication of the decree "to change Nature," some Soviet scientists advocated that, instead of trees, in some regions special grass and bushes be planted "to hold at least the moving sands."

Contrary to Soviet propaganda, Stalin's decree is much less ambitious than similar schemes which have been carried out in the U.S.A. The system of planting shelter belts to prevent erosion in the Great Plains began in

prevent famine, and correct their chronic food shortage; but they have not—and cannot—change the climate of their country, let alone Nature. They are not the only ones to struggle with such problems. For instance, the Antarctic explorer, Veneggen, has submitted to the South African Government a plan to tow 200 icebergs from the Antarctic to the South African shores, and anchor them there. Veneggen thinks that they will take about two years to thaw completely. During this time their cooling effect will considerably increase the South African rainfall. In February, a Commonwealth conference of scientists from New South Wales and Victoria met at Canberra and agreed on plans to divert the head-waters of the Snowy River across the Australian Alps into the Upper Murray and Taumit rivers to provide water power for a vast hydro-electric and irrigation project which, it is estimated, will cost over £A170,000,000.

There are many deserts in the world, and many great schemes to convert them into fertile areas. In essence all such plans aim at improving local conditions by work and investments. On March 10, in his Budget speech, the Soviet Minister of Finance said, "Thanks to the historic decision of the party and the Government,



A REGION OF RICH VEGETATION: THE RIVER DNEIPER FLOWING THROUGH THE GREAT PLAINS OF THE UKRAINE

North Sea route, or of the Belmor canal, the canal linking the Baltic and the White Seas, built exclusively with forced labour.

A comparison of the tasks of the State farms with those of the collective farms, the afforestation of 115,000 and 5,885,000 hectares respectively, shows that the "people's section" of the plan forms 90 per cent. and the State's 10 per cent. Similarly, the State farms have to dig 2,926 ponds and reservoirs, against the collective farms' 41,300. The small part of the plan for which the State farms are responsible will, no doubt, be carried out by the inmates of forced labour camps, and financed by the Budget. But the peasants of the collective farms will have to finance and execute by themselves the 90 per cent. of the plan incumbent on them. The decree stipulates that the Minister of Finance can, if necessary, provide the collective farms with 10-year credits for this. For instance, the Ministry of Forestry will sell to the collective farms the saplings they must plant, and the tractor stations will provide mechanical aid to them, also against payment. In effect Stalin will change Nature at the expense of the peasants of collective farms, who will have to do more work and pay new taxes.

Eventually, the protective forest belts will grow—Nature permitting—and the toiling peasantry will see some return for their efforts, though not in this generation. But their children and grandchildren may profit from the very hard

work in 1934, under the Roosevelt administration. The forest belts now total 25,000 miles in length, and most of the trees have grown to their full height. New shelter belts are being continually added to them, and every American farm contributes a proportional quota of work.

To compare the number of reservoirs and ponds in the U.S.A. the Department of Agriculture has built over 800,000 reservoirs against the Soviet plan for 44,000, and in the U.S.A. 20,000,000 acres of arid and semi-arid territory are now provided with irrigation facilities against an estimated 8,000,000 in the U.S.S.R.

Conditions of work in the U.S.A. and in the U.S.S.R. differ considerably. According to official statistics, a U.S.A. farmer works 24 hours to grow and harvest one acre of corn (except in the corn belt, where he works 16 hours), against a Russian farmer's 63 hours' work for the same result. In the U.S.A. the average wheat yield per acre is 18 bushels, against the Soviet leaders' hope that the Russian peasants would increase their per acre yield to 12 bushels.

U.S.A. experience has also shown that putting land under grass and bush does not increase the rainfall; it merely helps to retain the moisture which does fall. Therefore, the Soviet plan to change the Russian climate by such devices is more of a dream than a practical possibility. The Soviet leaders are doing their best to combat adverse climatic conditions in order to produce food in sufficient quantities to

embodied in the Afforestation Decree, our agriculture is entering a new stage of development, during which its independence of fickle climatic conditions will be established, and high and dependable harvests will be assured everywhere." Experience shows that even the most official enthusiasm cannot change the climate. But it will take a great deal of official enthusiasm to extract over 1,000,000,000 rubles in the course of 1949 from the collective farmers of Soviet Russia. If the saplings, planted with the sweat and the money of collective farmers, will take root, grow and spread, in 30 to 40 years the forest belts will soften the harsh effect of the eastern winds. The western world will be delighted if the peculiar draughts from the Asiatic deserts no longer cause famine in Russia, thus relieving the conscience of kind-hearted people. Maybe a softer climate will also soften the Russian character.

The rising temperature in the Soviet Arctic and Sub-Arctic is another problem. If in the course of secular changes the Arctic waters will get warmer, the northern sea route will offer better opportunities than at present for navigation along the Siberian coast between the Barents Sea and the Pacific Ocean. This will enable the Soviet Navy to transfer its forces from one theatre of operation to another through a safe route. Let us hope that, by the time this occurs, the problems of war and strategy will no longer haunt us.

A RARE BRITISH REPTILE

By MAXWELL KNIGHT

THE British sand lizard, *Lacerta agilis*, has two claims to distinction: one is that it is the second rarest reptile on our list, the first being the smooth snake, *Coronella austriaca*; and the other claim, at least in my opinion, is that it is one of the handsomest of our reptiles. As its popular name implies, it likes sandy soil and is chiefly found on heathland; but there are thousands of acres of sandy heathland in Great Britain where no sand lizard is ever seen. Why this should be I cannot say, but it is one of the many problems to which naturalists might devote some attention.

The geographical distribution of the sand lizard is, indeed, most peculiar. It has been recorded in parts of East Kent, in Surrey, Hampshire and Dorset; and the only other region where it has been found is right up north in mid and southern Lancashire. Here is another problem: Was it originally much more widely distributed? If so, why has it died out in so many suitable districts? Or, if this is not so, what set of circumstances brought about such a vast geographical gap as that between Lancashire and an area in the mid-southern counties?

The unsolved problems of the sand lizard do not stop there, for there is a further very curious feature connected with its coloration. There would appear to be two distinct types of sand lizard, and these do not seem to frequent exactly the same districts. There is what I think may justly be called the typical sand lizard, the upper parts of which are a reddish brown with irregular dark brown spots or splotches down the back and in which each of the dark spots has a white or creamish spot in the centre. And there is another type which in general coloration and pattern much more closely resembles the common or viviparous lizard. Now, all the sand lizards which I have seen from the Lancashire area have been those which resemble the common lizard, and I have yet to see the typical form from that region. In the south both forms exist, but up to date they seem to have very clearly defined territories, even though these may be within a few miles of each other. For instance, at Frensham, in Surrey, the sand lizard is comparatively common; and here all the specimens I have seen—and I have seen hundreds—have been the typical ocellated form, whereas a few miles away, near Elstead, the sand lizard resembles the Lancashire variety. It would be interesting to have the views of other naturalists.

In general, the sand lizard is longer and more stoutly built than the common lizard. Its head is much broader at the base and its snout is blunter. A really big female will measure eight inches, and an equally mature male an inch or so less. Apart from the colour variations already referred to, the males nearly always have a certain amount of green, particularly on the sides and the margins of the back; and in the breeding season this green coloration extends over the whole of the back, though it is, of course, broken up by the normal patterning. The spots on the males, where they exist, are generally lighter than those on the females, and the under-parts are greeny, shaded with cream, and are frequently spotted with dark dots. The under-parts of the female are more or less uniformly cream-coloured.

It is during the breeding season, which starts in April and continues until July, when the eggs are laid, that both sexes can be seen at their best. The males look really lovely, and to the uninitiated they have more than a trifling resemblance to the continental green lizard, or even the eyed lizard. The colour and pattern of the females also seem to stand out more prominently.

After hibernation, when the warm sun of spring brings them forth from their winter rest, it is always the males which emerge first; and they salute the warmer weather by indulging in fights with one another which I can only regard as having some sort of territorial motive.

For a short time after this fighting period few of the lizards will be seen, for presumably they have dispersed and taken up a small area which in future they will regard as their own. Then the females emerge and the courtship display occurs. This consists of the pursuit of the female by the male, interspersed with harmless little scuffles, buttings in the side, and nips in the nape. Pairing takes place in May if the season is warm, or it may be delayed until June if it is not; but it is some three or four weeks before the female scrapes a hole in the sand and deposits her clutch of eggs, which number from six to twelve. These eggs, which are creamy-white and approximately the size of a wren's egg, are then carefully covered with sand and left to the sun to incubate. The period of incubation obviously varies with the weather; but if the conditions are favourable the young appear any time between the middle of August and the first week in September.



"SAND LIZARDS MAKE EXCELLENT PETS"

The sand lizard in the south of England shares most of its regions with the smooth snake, and the latter prefers the sand lizard as a meal to anything else. Apart from the smooth snake, however, the sand lizard does not seem to have many enemies. As regards its own food, it is very easily pleased. It will eat anything in the insect line, particularly spiders, and will think nothing of eating up a young slow-worm. And if it cannot get that, it is anti-social enough to eat its own progeny. For this reason, when the young have been hatched out, they will generally be found in more open country than the adults. They are extremely pretty little creatures; their general ground colour, after a week or so, is much lighter than that of their parents, though the spotted type show their markings at a very early age.

Two statements are frequently made about the sand lizard with which I do not agree. The first relates to its disposition and the second to its movement. Many writers have inferred that it is bad-tempered and bites much more readily than the viviparous lizard. I am sure this is not so. Both will try to bite when first taken in the hand, and I do not think there is anything to choose between them; but I think this misconception has arisen because the sand lizard, with its greater size and more powerful jaws, can really take hold, while the little viviparous lizard can only make an attempt at a bite.

With regard to the sand lizard's agility, some observers insist that in spite of its name it is slower in its movements than the common lizard. In my opinion this is another error, occasioned by the fact that the sand lizard, being larger and more stoutly built than its commoner relative gives the impression of less speed. It is possibly a little easier to catch when in fairly open country because there is more to get hold of, but I do not believe that it moves less quickly than *Vivipara*.

Sand lizards make excellent pets, and do equally well in an indoor vivarium or an outdoor reptiliary, though naturally they are seen at their best under the latter circumstances. They get exceedingly tame, and it is not very difficult to get them to take food from the hand, or even to come forward at regular times in expectation of being fed. It must be remembered, however, that like other lizards, they are thirsty little creatures and must be provided with water to drink.

If given adequate and varied food, a stone in the sun to bask on, and a suitable hiding place when the weather is less kind, they may be kept for years. When the autumn comes it is best to allow them to hibernate naturally, which they will do by burying themselves deeply in loose sand or in a pile of rubbish. If they are kept from hibernating they frequently die, and in any case, will be infertile next spring.



THE SAND LIZARD, THE SECOND RAREST BRITISH REPTILE

HIGH DAYS WITH THE GUN

By J. WENTWORTH DAY

BETWEEN the wars, when farming declined, Adventurer's Fen went back to its primeval self. Lying in the V formed by those straight and shining water-ways, Burwell Lode and Reach Lode, some 700 acres of peat diggings and bulb farm reverted to reeds and water. Winter floods overreached the dykes, spread out in glittering meres bosomed in great coverts of reeds and sedge, reeds that grew 14 ft. in height, where bitterns nested and crept like brown ghosts.

Duck came on winter winds from the Wash and the rarer sorts of fowl found there an abiding place. An enchanted wilderness, where no roads ran, all footpaths were drowned and the reed-warblers swung and chattered in the sunlit stillness. There were garganey, small and delicate as wing cameos, gadwall and black-

sweet, and flush anything from shoveller, which flew grunting on creaking wings, to snipe or common terns hawking above the pools.

A rare, enchanted place, which dwells in memory as a perfect picture of the older England, the England of Hereward The Wake, and of St. Guthlac, the Saxon hermit. There was a gullery on Swan Mere, a wheeling, screaming, multitude of white wings and chocolate heads, that fouled the water-ways, spattered the reeds and made the spring skies a mad fantasy of winged beauty, an airy delight. Coots clanked, ducks spattered, snipe drummed, peewits wailed and the redshank sprang on flickering wings, ringing their carillon of a thousand bells.

A man might stand in a reed-built butt, perched on stilts amid the tall reeds, and see

So it became a sanctuary, a shooting sanctuary, a place where one could shoot, not for the sake of gathering a monument of slain, but where shots could be picked and no birds killed unless one could be more or less certain of gathering them.

Forties and fifties, seventies and eighties, sometimes over ninety, but never quite the hundred—those were the bags we made on winter mornings, when the guns were poled in the punt from butt to butt in the dark hour before dawn. And after the flight was over, when the great main army of fowl had gone whispering and wheeling into the far distance towards the sea, or the flooded "washes" of the fenland rivers, one could wade round the edges, splashing from tuft to tuft, from reed-bed to water-way, flushing here a spring of teal, there a pair of mallard, yonder a wisp of snipe and pick up a bag of a dozen or twenty head that would have made a full day on any other marsh.

One remembers the good friends, some, alas, now dead, who vowed it the most enchanting place in England—Lord Lloyd, dark, incisive and gay; Ralph Curzon, who would get up at two o'clock in the morning and cheerfully motor sixty miles to be in his butt before dawn; "Chubb" Leach, the Newmarket racehorse trainer, a boyhood friend, for whom no day is too cold, no water too deep; Sir Jocelyn Lucas—these and a dozen others to whom the fen was a place of abiding delight.

And overlording it all was Ernest Parr, my keeper, quiet, sunburned, tough as old iron, with the water-wisdom of an otter, the eye of a hawk, a knowledge of rare birds that would shame many a camera-carrying "bird-watcher"—a man in whose veins ran all the lore of fin and feather inherited from generations of fenland ancestry. To see him gliding up a water-way between the reeds in his small grey punt, with Jess, that queen of water spaniels, sitting in the narrow bows, her eyes alight for every bird that

sprang on wing, was to see re-created the old spirit of the great fen that once covered half Lincoln and Cambridgeshire.

Then came the war. Men said that the fen would never be drained. They drained it—drained it at a vast cost of money, with a great trumpeting of bureaucratic vanity. One man lost his life in the dark tunnel that was dug beneath Reach Lode to carry the fen waters to a lower drain in Swaffham Fen. They netted the fish in slimy, slithering boatloads—pike and perch, slab-sided rudd and great squirming eels. They set fire to the reeds. And the smoke and ashes of their burning rose up in a black, billowing cloud, and blew away across the shining fens like a thundercloud of doom. The ashes fell, grey, as dropping sand, on the roofs and streets of Newmarket, six miles away. And thus, in a funeral pyre, vanished the last and loveliest remnant of what had been a re-creation in all its wild glory of the ancient fens of eastern England.

Now it grows potatoes. Concrete roads cross its black acres, like grey swords. Tractors chug where the bittern boomed, and reapers cut the corn where the redshank nested and gulls once quarrelled.

"It'll come back—the waters'll come back," said Ernest to me last summer, as we stood on the high Lode bank and watched the young wheat bending beneath the wind. "Me granddad



DUCK-SHOOTING ON ADVENTURER'S FEN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

necked grebes. It was, I believe, the only place in England where they nested.

Montagu's harriers, the great "blue hawks" of the old fenmen, laid their eggs and reared their gaping young in the dry places amid the whispering reeds. The hen-harrier beat the brown level and marsh-harriers swung on beating pinions like ragged eagles. There were tufted duck by the score, mallard and teal, widgeon in winter and grey geese that came with the snows—grey-lag and pink-feet, once or twice bernacles, and once, in the winter of 1936, a bean goose.

Indeed, the tale of its birds reads like an ornithological record, for did not Colonel D. K. Wolfe-Murray, the bird artist "Fish-Hawk," see and identify the great white heron in August, 1937? And Prince Nicolas Galitzine and I both saw six Egyptian cattle egrets in September, 1938. Black terns, the "blue darrs" of the Norfolk broadsmen, turned up every spring. An Arctic tern was seen in May, 1940. The waders included ruffs and reeves in spring and autumn, curlew, curlew-sandpiper, green sandpiper, common sandpiper, greenshank, and bar-tailed godwit.

You could go there any day, gliding in a punt up the narrow water-ways, where bulrushes stood like stiff pokers, sliding through flowered carpets of lilies and arrow-heads, water plantains and creamy banks of meadow-

two thousand duck in the air at once, swinging back and forth against the apple green of dawn skies. At night the starlings came in great banks, black blizzards of birds that swept out of the sunset and poured into the reeds in chattering cascades, deafening in their multitudes. Great southing banks of birds, half a mile long and a hundred yards deep, that swept in on a roar of wings like waves breaking on a shingle beach, incredible, awe-inspiring.

The sand-martins came too, literally and actually in tens of thousands. Colonel Wolfe-Murray estimated that he saw, one morning, an immense cohort of these birds, not fewer than 50,000 of them.

On winter days, when the skies were black with snow, heavy with winds that cut like knives, the duck came in like bullets from the curdled sea-ways of the Wash, from the grey flood-waters of Cowbit and Earith.

It would have been easy to have made a record bag on such a place, a place that Charles Kingsley would have loved, that Gilbert White would have immortalised. But we did not go out for record bags. I bought the fen to preserve it, to enjoy the sight of birds and clouds, the wind in the reeds, herons fishing in shallow waters, rudd moving in golden shoals, peewits dancing in summer shallows, gulls wheeling against May skies, the sting of winter sleet, like shot in the water.



THE KEEPER HOLDS THE PUNT STEADY WHILE THE GUN TAKES A SHOT

towed across there in a punt and I shall row my old punt there again before I die. The old fen'll come back. You mark my words." He spoke with conviction. I wonder.

There come other memories of another wild, enchanted place. A place, too, of wide, shining waters, of bottomless reed beds, of rough cattle marshes, of wild and ancient woods lying under the eastern sand-hills of the Norfolk coast, where ever the sea groans on the manless beaches and woodcock drop in on weary autumn wings from the black forests of Scandinavia.

Perhaps the most vivid memories of that wild broadland estate of Burnley Hall are of Martham Broad, of the old Winterton Decoy and of woodcock in the drowned woods.

Martham, remotest and wildest of all the Broads, lies at the head of the Old Hundred river, within smell of the sea. Between the Broad and the sand-hills lie a mile and a half of bleak cornfields and bleaker cattle marshes where rough-looking bullocks and wind-blown Suffolk Punches lead a Spartan existence. Martham is cut in half by a great belt of reed-beds.

In the middle of that belt lies an island, the Pleasure Hill, where, in bygone Victorian days, the ladies from the Hall and their escorts took pleasure in picnics and those "water frolics" which were an artless and endearing feature of village life in eastern Norfolk in boy-hood days.

There is a flint-built, thatched boathouse on Pleasure Hill, with a cosy little luncheon room looking on to the glittering, lonely waters of the South Broad, that land-locked little lake of perhaps 40 acres which is a jewel of its kind. Reed-beds surround it, but on the south bank is a tiny plat of green grass, a little sandy beach, a grove of wind-twisted oaks, a place of blackberries and acorns, of rabbits that sit up and wash their faces, of moorhens that scuttle busily like harassed housewives, a spot fit indeed for Pan and Artemis. The carrion crows sat in those scrawny oaks and croaked like ravens. The marsh-harrier beat the reed-beds, lordly as an eagle. The bittern nested there. And there were flotillas and squadrons, whole fleets and black armadas, of white-pated coots that bobbed on the waves.

You could, with luck, kill near a hundred duck, mallard, teal and shovellers, with occasional widgeon, on the North and South Broads if you were lucky, but we never approached that total during my tenancy. But the late Sir Gerald Talbot, who owned the shoot before

I rented it, killed more than a hundred head to his own gun more than once and one night gathered 76 teal at the little flight pond which lies far across the cattle marshes within a short rifle-shot of the sand-hills.

Many a morning I have stood in my butt on the South Broad and seen the duck come in like bullets, heard wild swans go over in a mighty whimper of wings, seen the grey geese come off the Horsey Level in purposeful skeins bound for the Scroby Sands, and watched the black and ragged figures of harrier and heron etched against the grey dawn.

Best of all one remembers the sudden September vision of a pair of black terns sweeping in slow undulation over the sunlit Broads, their plumage blue-black as ink in the golden light, a vision rare and lovely, to be treasured for a life-time.

One remembers, too, the incredible sight of a bittern blundering out, sun-struck and befuddled by the high light, in the midst of a bouquet of pheasants, which rose in a clatter of wings from the brambles and willows, the reeds and sallows of the Crow Planting.

And then the day when we walked the cattle marsh behind the decoy pond with a motley mob of broadsmen, farmers, village publicans and a wild, unbridled army of village mongrels, who spread mutiny and riot among our orthodox gun-dogs. Who would have expected on such a day of riot, barking, wild shooting and cheerful danger to man and dog that, suddenly, amid all the cross-fire at rabbits and the imminence of death to the guns, out of a great tussock of reeds should spring suddenly a pink-foot goose? A pink-foot all alone, far from his wild brethren, pricked, no doubt.

Another night on the old Winterton Decoy, the first decoy pond that was ever dug in English soil—for Sir William Wodehouse in Jacobean days. The teal were coming in like starlings. Mallard were hitting the water like wheat-sacks. And under the wild, white moon a bittern brushed over the reeds, swung almost into the butt itself.

These, surely, are the sights and memories that make the high days of shooting in the wild places—memories that last long after big bags and difficult shots are forgotten.



TAKING A HIGH DUCK FROM THE REEDS

COLLECTORS' QUESTIONS



"RED LION SQUARE" IN AN UNIDENTIFIED TOWN. SIGNED J. HULSE AND DATED 1800

See question: For Identification

FOR IDENTIFICATION

I ENCLOSE a photograph of an early water-colour in my possession. It shows a "Red Lion Square" in an English town, and it is signed, "J. Hulse, del 1800," whose name is not mentioned in any reference books at my disposal. The inn signs depicted include: Raven, Woolsack, Three Tuns, Talbot and Red Lion. Among the names over shops and inns are the following: Delves, Barnes, Bucknall, Chambley, Kearns, Wardle, Woodward, Ford, Chaplin, Turner, Wilson, Eaton, Skerrett, Hall, Miller

and Broughton. Could this town be identified, please?—AUGUSTUS WALKER, Knotmead, Mortimer, Berkshire.

We have not succeeded in tracing an artist of the name given; he may have been an amateur or an obscure painter unknown outside his own locality. The town with its mixture of timber-framed and red brick Georgian houses has about it a West Country look. In addition to the possible clues cited by our correspondent, there is on the left-hand side of the street or square, beyond the projecting sign of "The Woolsack," a market house partly visible.

THE CROWN OF SCOTLAND

The accompanying photograph shows a tapestry picture, size 23 ins. by 28 ins., worked nearly one hundred years ago by my grandmother. The scene is night time inside a church. The shading and colours are beautifully worked, especially the blue night sky through the window and the moonlight on the wall. The man is about to step down a hole holding in his hands a crown on a red and gold cushion. The crown is worked in raised gold and coloured "jewels." The woman holds the sword, the hilt of which is also jewelled. The lantern is lit. The rug the woman is holding is worked in red and blue squares. Her dress appears to be of white satin, the corsage black and jewelled. The man's hat hangs on a corner of a pew and a small red rose is set in the band of it. This picture has been known to my family as "The Hiding of the Scottish Crown." If this is the correct title, can you tell me what Scottish crown this would be and if the work is a copy of any famous picture?—SIBYL SMEED (Mrs.), Greenfold, Kirby Cross, Frin-ton-on-Sea, Essex.



NEEDLEWORK PICTURE DEPICTING THE HIDING OF THE SCOTTISH CROWN

See question: The Crown of Scotland

The subject of the needlework picture would seem to be a fanciful reconstruction of one of the various legends surrounding the Scottish crown, none of which can be supported by evidence. After the flight of Mary Queen of Scots from Loch Leven Castle in 1567, much of her personal jewellery was seized, but the Scottish crown, sceptre and sword, known as the "Honours of Scotland," remained, as the property of the nation, for a time under official care. Later, they are said to have been hidden by Mary Fleming, Maid of Honour to Mary Stuart, no doubt for the purpose of safeguarding them until the Queen's return. They are supposed to have been recovered about 1573 by Sir William Kirkcaldy of Grange within the precincts of Edinburgh Castle, which he was then defending in the Queen's cause. Another version says that they were found in the possession of the widow of James Stuart, Earl of Moray, who was with difficulty persuaded to restore them. That period of history is very obscure, and no light is thrown on the subjects by official records.

It has not been possible to identify the artist, but it is probable that the picture dates from the early part of last century, a popular period for such imaginative pseudo-historical scenes. No print of the subject has been traced.

Up to the reign of James V of Scotland, father of Mary Stuart, the Scottish crown is believed to have been composed of the original circlet worn by King Robert the Bruce, but in 1535 alterations were made and arches were added. The jewelled crown and other details were probably the inaccurate conception of the artist.

AN IMITATOR OF WILKIE

I should be pleased if you could tell me the probable artist who painted the picture shown in the accompanying photograph. The painting has been in my family for some 50 years, and it has been suggested that it is by Sir David Wilkie. The photograph does not do justice to the detail of the original, and of course cannot show the rich colouring; all the tools in the tinker's bag, for instance, can be clearly distinguished, while the key on the wall can be almost lifted off its nail. In the window can be seen, behind the curtain, a picture of a soldier in a red coat.—W. M. LORD, Lower Laith, Todmorden, Lancashire.

This picture is probably by William Kidd (1796-1863), a good Scottish painter who

imitated Wilkie but did not possess quite the same degree of technical mastery, though coming near to it. He was a frequent exhibitor, having shown 33 works at the Royal Academy, 68 at the British Institution, and 88 at the Royal Society of British Artists. He is represented in the National Gallery of Scotland and in the Glasgow Gallery. His friend, David Roberts, R.A., described him as "a man of genius" and often assisted him with funds, as Kidd was nearly always hard up.

SAMUEL PERCY, ARTIST IN WAX

I should be grateful if any of your readers could identify the subject and artist of the wax-modelled bust seen in the accompanying photograph. It is in coloured wax, very finely modelled, is 5½ ins. in height and has the date 1802 on the back. The subject wears a blue toga over a yellow undervest. He has a sunburnt complexion and black hair. The bust had been in my mother's possession for many years. Her family was connected with the legal profession (her maiden name was Read) and it is thought that the bust may be of some judge or other. One authority has suggested the name of Samuel Percy as the artist; another mentions Flaxman, the well-known sculptor.—H. F. REID (Mrs.), 7, Perth Road, Beckenham, Kent.

This wax portrait is undoubtedly from the studio of Samuel Percy (1750?-1820), a finer portraitist in wax than Flaxman, who never worked in colour and seldom full face in this medium. Percy made full-face portraiture in wax a speciality which eventually brought him to the head of his profession. He opened his London studio in 1777 and numbered all his productions from there; his later work was also signed and dated. By 1786 he had modelled his 800th London portrait, though more than a third of his time during this period had been spent working in his native Dublin. In addition, at this period he also made a great number of "masks taken from the dead and likenesses made from them." In 1790 he abandoned profile likenesses for portraiture in full relief, coloured to resemble life. He now employed a group of assistants to make the dozen or more copies of each portrait required for distribution by the sitter. These were never signed, or numbered, but might be dated.

Percy exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1796 to 1804, at a period when he considered himself at the height of his powers. His method of building his portraits in relief differed from that of other contemporary portraitists in wax. So many celebrities sat to Percy that recognition of any unnamed portrait is likely to be very difficult when there is no strong clue.

A TIME GUN?

I am wondering if you have ever seen the lock mechanism of a gun similar to that shown in the enclosed photographs. The gun is a double-barrel muzzle-loading 10-bore. The verge watch mechanism moves slightly and engages with a small sprocket (shown on the left) when the timing mechanism is set. There is a large concentric coil spring, which goes all round the



THE ITINERANT TINKER, PROBABLY BY WILLIAM KIDD

See question: An Imitator of Wilkie (page 1178)

watch mechanism; this appears to provide the main source of power and is wound by a large key from the half shaft shown on the external



UNIDENTIFIED WAX BUST HERE ASCRIBED TO SAMUEL PERCY

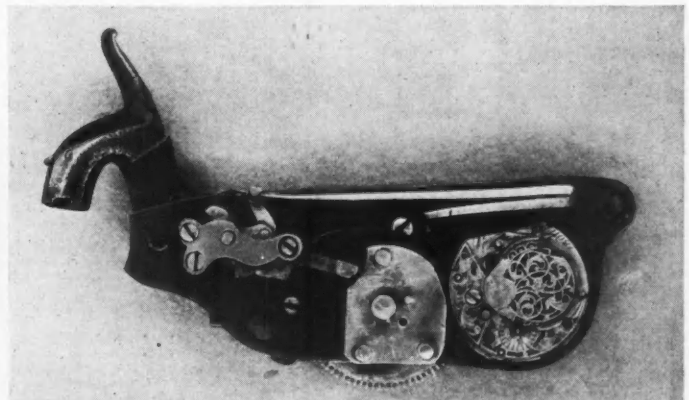
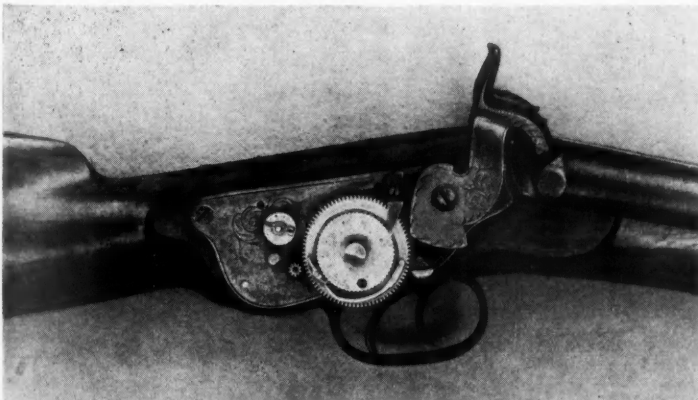
See question: Samuel Percy, Artist in Wax.

view. The watch is not merely an addition; the lock-plate on the stock has clearly been made to suit the gun. Only the right-hand trigger is operated by the timing mechanism, although it can be operated in the usual manner.

Can you, or any of your readers, tell me of any possible use, or the purpose for which this timing device was designed? A number of well-known gun dealers and collectors have never seen anything like it and can only make suggestions, such as a time gun, or a gun for duck-shooting at dawn and dusk, etc.—C. G. VOKES, Henley Park, Normandy, near Guildford, Surrey.

An expert on clocks and clockwork mechanism, to whom we submitted the photographs, writes: "The watch movement is of a standard type, dating from the third quarter of the 18th century. It is curious that it has not an alarm mechanism, which one would have thought would have simplified its adaptation. The geared wheel with ratchet is marked up to 40. What this means it is difficult to suggest because the watch movement only goes for 30 hours. Without knowing the gearing ratio, it is difficult to say whether the timing is for 40 minutes or 40 hours. It does not seem possible to suggest any other use than as a signal gun."

Questions intended for these pages should be forwarded to the Editor, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, W.C.2, and a stamped addressed envelope enclosed for reply. In no case should originals be sent; nor can any valuation be made.



CLOCKWORK MECHANISM ATTACHED TO A DOUBLE-BARREL MUZZLE-LOADING 10-BORE GUN. (Right) DETAIL OF INNER SIDE OF WATCH MECHANISM

See question: A Time Gun ?

MOTORING NOTES

THE BRITISH GRAND PRIX By J. EASON GIBSON

Klemantaski

THE SCENE JUST AFTER THE START OF THE BRITISH GRAND PRIX AT SILVERSTONE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. The two leading cars are those of de Graffenried, the winner and Gerard (No. 7) who finished second. On the extreme left are the three Maseratis of Parnell, Villoresi and "Bira", all of whom retired with trouble

LAST Saturday, at Silverstone, near Towcester, in Northamptonshire, the second international British Grand Prix was run in front of a crowd sufficiently large to justify the claims that full scale motor racing does appeal to an ordinary British motorist. The winner was Baron Emanuel de Graffenried (1½-litre Maserati) at an average of 77·31 m.p.h. F. R. Gerard (1½-litre E.R.A.) was second, 1 min. 5·2 s.conds behind, and Louis Rosier (4½-litre Talbot) was third, 3 mins. 17·8 s.c.s. behind.

In common with all international Grands Prix, the British event is held under the strict formula laid down by the Fédération Internationale d'Automobile. This formula permits the contestants to run with either 1½-litre supercharged cars or 4½-litre cars without superchargers, on the theory that their performances would be similar. In practice it has been found however that the smaller supercharged cars have an immense advantage in speed and acceleration; the large unsupercharged cars on the other hand normally prove more reliable, and their fuel consumption is much better. The advantage of reliability is obvious, but that of better fuel consumption is not so clear to the layman as there is no limit placed by the F.I.A. on the type or quantity of fuel used. The benefit of the better consumption is that in theory the large unsupercharged cars can go through a race of 300 miles without requiring a re-fuelling stop, while the smaller

and faster cars are all compelled to stop at least once in a race of this distance.

The entries fully justified the sub-title international, and among the starters were such brilliant drivers as Luigi Villoresi—champion of Italy—Yves Giraud-Cabantous—champion of France—Baron Emanuel de Graffenried of Switzerland, Prince Birabongse of Siam ("Bira"), and Louis Chiron—almost the last representative of the golden age of motor racing in the middle 'thirties. Among British drivers of note were F. R. Gerard and Reg. Parnell, the two most successful since the war, although their cars are of widely different type. Gerard still drives a pre-war E.R.A., which, owing to most meticulous preparation and intelligent driving, has often achieved victory when faster, but more fragile, cars have retired with trouble. Parnell drives an Italian Maserati for an Italian racing organisation, the Scuderia Ambrosiana, and has had much more continental experience than any other British driver of to-day. Apart from his constantly improving skill, due to driving in the best possible company abroad, he is blessed with great determination and strength.

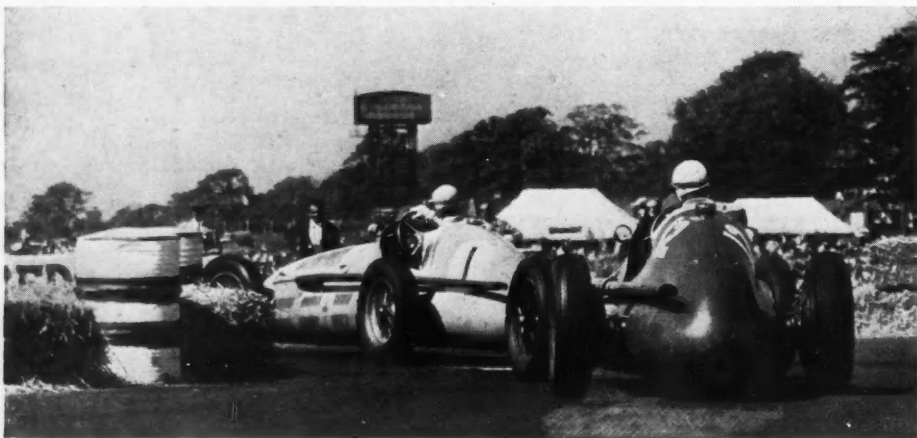
As almost always happens with temperamental racing cars, there were few drivers who finished the training periods on the preceding Thursday and Friday without experiencing trouble in some form. It is, however, a superstition in racing circles that trouble during practice is a good omen for the race. If

there were truth in this there would have been many winners, as at least half the field was being worked on throughout the night before the race, and not just the fragile super-charged cars. Talbots—large unsupercharged cars—were in trouble, and so were some of the most powerful Maseratis, which develop more than 250 brake-horse-power. Amazing as this power may be to the normal motorist, what is more surprising is that it is available in a car weighing less—about 16 cwt.—than any car as yet road-tested by COUNTRY LIFE. It will be obvious that much more than skill, in the normal meaning of the word, is required to handle this immense power to the best advantage without losing control. I may be accused of excess enthusiasm for the sport, but it is true that the master drivers of to-day can be described as geniuses, such is the artistry and delicacy with which their results are obtained.

As the time for the start drew near the cars were drawn up in ranks, with those which had returned the fastest training laps in front. The experienced continental drivers could be seen putting on their string-back racing gloves—powdered with talcum to prevent blisters—and having the soles of their shoes cleaned of any grit or oil just before mounting their cars. As the flag fell the field hurtled off the line in a mêlée for the first corner—a mêlée that always looks inextricable to the onlooker. By the time excited spectators had drawn their first breath the field could be heard in the distance, as the dust and fumes in the starting area slowly drifted down.

At the end of the first lap "Bira" was in the lead, but not comfortably settled there, as close on his heels lay Villoresi, de Graffenried, and Parnell—all mounted on the latest type of Maserati. After only two laps the Italian champion drove through into first place, and the battle between these two drivers went on without respite until over 30 laps—the race was for 100 laps, or 300 miles—had been covered. Then Villoresi retired with trouble, and "Bira" was forced out with the front suspension badly bent, after hitting the protective straw bales on a corner. That let Parnell into first place, but he too, went out with a broken back axle, and so de Graffenried took over the lead, never to lose it again. Already three out of the four important Maseratis were out of the race, and although de Graffenried was in the lead, second place was now held by Gerard on his veteran British E.R.A.—which was almost certain to go through the race without trouble.

Behind the leading cars the large unsupercharged French Talbots—not requiring a fuel



Klemantaski

"BIRA" AND VILLORESI AT CLOSE QUARTERS IN THE CHICANE DURING THEIR BATTLE

replenishment stop—were being driven carefully at a speed calculated to bring them to the front late in the race, when the faster cars had all refuelled. On the 37th lap, shortly before the retirement of Parnell and "Bira", the four Talbots, led by Louis Chiron, were lying in 5th, 6th, 7th and 10th places. But just as the *chefs d'équipe* were feeling pleasantly hopeful, trouble struck here, too, and both Chiron and Giraud-Cabantous were forced out with transmission trouble. By 70 laps, just over two-thirds of the race, the leading cars were settled in their final positions, and most drivers were content to protect their hardly won places, rather than risk all in an effort to climb higher in the final placings. At this stage, as at the finish, the first three places were filled by very different types of car. First was the most modern 1½-litre supercharged car, second one of the "out-dated" British cars, and in third a representative of the large unsupercharged car.

As so often happens, the flyers had gone out with trouble, leaving the first three places to relative plodders. During a race of this distance split seconds must be saved during stops to re-fuel, as every second gained there is a free gift to the driver, permitting him to avoid driving as close to the limit of safety as would otherwise be necessary. A second lost during a pit stop would probably require about five laps



CHIRON TESTING HIS REFRESHMENT FLASK A FEW MINUTES BEFORE THE START

to regain, and on each corner of these five laps the driver would be just on the limit both of his own skill and of the durability of his engine. Most cars are refilled with fuel under pressure, and the Maserati system pours five gallons per second into the tank, which enabled Villoresi's car to have 35 gallons put in during a stop which took only 42 secs. These cars consume fuel at the rate of 1 gallon per 3 miles, or 100 gallons for the race. Lest thoughts of so much "petrol" should worry normal motorists, it should be pointed out that their fuel consists of methyl alcohol.

As always in post-war international events, there were many, and not all regular, followers of the sport who bewailed the fact that there was not a modern British car running capable of challenging the best. Individual drivers—Abecassis and Johnson—have maintained a brave battle against the lethargy and tacit antagonism of their countrymen, but it seems a pity that there is no one with the public spirit to sponsor a concerted effort to put this country where she should be in this great international sport, victory in which is the finest form of propaganda. Bearing in mind the vast profits made in the motor industry, and not forgetting the high level of taxation, one would have thought that finding a sponsor for a national effort by the right people would not have been difficult.

MAY AT ST. ANDREWS

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

THE most faithful pilgrims can surely never have seen St. Andrews more enchanting than it was at the time of the May Medal, nor can they have enjoyed better weather for their festival. It was lovely in the morning when I looked out of my railway carriage window as the train steamed tranquilly in from Guardbridge. I did long—oh, how keenly!—I was going to play (I did have one shot with someone else's iron) and were not going to spend much of my time indoors in protracted meetings over the rules of golf. It was equally lovely in the evening sunshine as I departed very tired but, on the whole, contented with the result of our labours. The Old Course was in admirable order, with plenty of run on the ball, and the greens pleasantly fast without being slippery. It will be all the better for some good downright rain soon, or it may become perilously dry; but for the Medal it was ideal, and the indefatigable Admiral Barry (now attained to the dignity of a Town Councillor), for ever ranging the links on his bicycle, saw that it was good. The whins were in golden beauty, and those with keener or more ecstatic noses than mine declared that the scent of them filled the air. The waters of the bay were blue, the breeze fresh, but never vehement, the big room full of old friends. My first epithet "enchanting" was not a whit too strong.

The play, both in the Medal itself and in the triple tie which was played off on the following day, was not only close and exciting, but, as the not too soft-hearted onlooker likes it to be, full of dramatic calamities to eminent persons. How those famous old bunkers do continue to justify their reputations! No matter how far people drive nor how well they play, the bunkers always add some new disaster to history, and they have not often done deadlier work than this time nor collected more illustrious scalps. There were, for instance, the adventures of the reigning captain, Cyril Tolley, at the 17th hole. I have never seen more terrific drama crowded into that hole, nor a more astounding recovery from apparent ruin. He and Colonel Aitken had been playing really copybook golf till they reached that hole: fine, long, straight driving with never more than a yard or two between them, the steadiest of approaching, and really excellent putting, with no vast one holed, but nothing or, humanly speaking, nothing missed. Each had an average of fours for sixteen holes, and then, like a thunderclap out of a clear sky, came the captain's

six, which looked at one moment like a possible ten. First—oh horrors!—he topped his drive and lay on the Mussel road. Thence he played a huge brassy shot which would have been wholly perfect if he had got a little slice on it, as he had every right to expect. As it was, he had a difficult pitch from the left, but not so difficult but that he had no business to end on the road. That was what he did, however, and worse than that, for he was only a foot or so away from the wall and in thick grass. Some people expected to see him try a "Bobby Jones" or "racket court" shot off the back wall, but if he ever had that notion he abandoned it. He came down on the ball like one wielding an axe and at the same time tried for a hook. The shot came off, as it deserved to do; fortune favoured the brave; the ball hopped and skipped on the hard road and finally clambered up the bank on to the green. He got an incredible six, lost only one stroke to his blameless partner and got that one back at the home hole to tie with 74.

In the very next pair was Raymond Oppenheimer. He had only one major disaster, namely at the second hole when he drove all too far into the famous Cheape (I am told I ought to call it Cheape's Dyke) and took six. His last four holes in four apiece, when he knew or very nearly knew what he had to do, were splendid and there was the third 74. The bunkers had by no means done their work yet. W. B. Torrance was one under fours for thirteen holes and drove into the Beardies, which have lately come into their own again with the back tee. That cost him seven and brought other tragedies in its train. Then his partner, H. G. Bentley, with three fours to win, paid his full tribute to the course, driving into the Principal's Nose at the 16th, pitching into that lurking little Road Bunker at the 17th, and ending in the Valley of Sin at the 18th; so that a possible 73 became an actual 76.

The Old Course had not yet had all the ghoulish fun it wanted, for consider the play-off of the tie. Tolley went into the ostensibly inconsiderable bunker which catches too short a tee shot at the rather mild 8th hole. Four times did he strike again before he got out, and only by holing a very good putt did he get his six—a six in place of an easy three. Oppenheimer, who was really playing very fine golf, was twice seized by the madness of socking. At the 3rd hole, with a simple pitch to play from a pleasant up-hill lie, he sent the ball far away into a whin-bush on the right, and after some

hideous ping-pong holed out in seven. Having nobly retrieved this disaster and with victory almost in the hollow of his hand, he socketed again at the 16th, on to the railway line. I must not forget that at the 11th his ball had lain so deep in Strath that he had to scrape away a little sand to see the top of it. Considering all these things and particularly the utter sense of helplessness and demoralisation that socketing can produce, I do take off my hat to him with the profoundest respect for his 79. It may not have been a great score—it was not—but it was a great victory.

Now, having dipped the brush in earthquake and eclipse over bunkers, let me end with a few plain, arid words about the rules. Last autumn the Rules Committee asked for more time and promised to have a draft ready so that the members might see it before the May meeting and that a full and open discussion on it might follow. There was the draft, but when discussion was invited not so much as a mouse stirred, so that we, the Committee, must now go forward and give a final polish to our draft without the benefit of criticism. On that point I will say no more than that the draft will come up for a final vote in September. The most important and probably the most disputable point in it is the proposed reduction of the penalty for a ball lost, unplayable or out of bounds, from stroke and distance to distance only. This is in accordance with the result of the referendum held among the members of the club and likewise in accordance with opinion of the majority of the governing bodies overseas and the J.A.C., to whom the question was referred. From this major lightening of penalties a number of others necessarily flow, in order that consistency be attained, and generally speaking penalties will, if the draft be accepted, be lighter than of old. It is a point on which there must be two definite schools of thought not easily to be reconciled. There must be a rule, and whatever it is there will be some people who do not like it and that is all about it. Only one other point out of many will I mention. The draft proposes that in score play, when one ball is in the way of the other, the nearer ball shall, if possible, be played first. It is hoped that this will diminish delay, and I think that those who have watched much tournament play and have seen the often futile and unnecessary picking up of the nearer ball may approve. The lifting of the ball, with all the solemnities of marking its position, has become a nuisance and very nearly a scandal.

BLenheim PALACE RE-VISITED

I. GRINLING GIBBONS AT BLENHEIM

By DAVID GREEN AND CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

Between 1708-12 Gibbons was paid over £4,000 for work at Blenheim, more than for his work at St. Paul's Cathedral, yet no trace exists in the palace of his characteristic wood-carving. The problem posed by this large payment has now been solved, revealing the extent of Gibbons's practice, in his later years, as a contractor for architectural sculpture

THAT Grinling Gibbons, the famous wood-carver (1648-1721), was responsible for a considerable amount of work at Blenheim Palace has long been common knowledge. In a Blenheim building account of December 12, 1711, in the Soane Museum, there is the entry: "To Mr. Grinling Gibbons, Mar. Carver—£1799.18.7." The question has been, what exactly did he do there, to which there has seemed no obvious answer. The only Blenheim room displaying much wood-carving, the Long Library, is known to have been decorated four years after Gibbons's death. As for cherubs, primrose-wreaths, turk's-cap lilies, whorled scrolls and all those other delightful "props" with which one has come to associate him, there is none.

The answer to the riddle, when discovered, seemed at first more unlikely than the wildest guess; and it was found, not at Blenheim at all, but as written evidence well hidden in the midst of the thirty volumes of Marlborough Papers in the Manuscript Room of the British Museum (Add. MSS. 19,595-6-7-8). What made the find doubly rewarding was "the infrequency of Gibbons's name in the accounts and documents preserved in private houses. . . . There is no documentary proof that any wood-carving in any country house is by



1.—"LIONS SQUEEZING COCKS," ABOVE THE EAST ARCH-WAY TO THE FORECOURT. Gibbons charged £25 for each of two

him."¹ And now here were six accounts showing to the last detail the work for which Gibbons was responsible at Blenheim—and very nearly all of it was in stone, much of it on the roof!

The first bill, dated September, 1708, is headed "To Grinling Gibbons for Carvers work done by him at Blenheim Castle in Woodstock Park for his Grace the Duke of Marlborough." The stonework detailed is mostly of the repetitive kind—"Cima and Dentelli" in cornices, "Rakeng Leaves," no doubt executed by assistants working in the carvers' shop set up in the stables wing. It includes also, however:

Vauses—4. Cut Pyramidall with Mask heads Flames and Roses on the Angles, each six ft high, at £7 each—£28.

and *Lawrell*—27 ft run att Dore of the Bow Window Room, girt 1 ft 6 ins, at 4s. per ft—£5.8s.

These "vauses," though rather badly weathered, are still well enough preserved not only to tally recognisably with the description but to be admired as works of marked originality and skill. From a masons' bill of December, 1708, we know that they "putt the Vauses together for the Carvers to Cutt the maske Heads before they were Sett next the N.E. pavilion upon the Colonade"; and we know further that when most of these twenty finials had succumbed to the Oxfordshire climate, the four survivors were moved to the top of the great eastern gateway (Vanbrugh's "Cisterne Tower") where they stand to-day (Fig. 4).

The "lawrell" is a massive stone wreath let into the ceiling immediately outside the famous Bow Window room. A similar wreath, charged for in bill five (October, 1712) was cut "by ye Doreway going into ye Gallery," now called the Long Library.

The second bill, dated April, 1709, includes

Pinacles—8 upon the S.E. and N.E. pavilions carv'd, the Scrolls a flower De Luce revers'd and Corronett upon the Same, in all 30 ft. high, at £20 each—£160.

This explains an important but hitherto obscure part of Vanbrugh's

¹ H. Avray Tipping: *Grinling Gibbons and the Woodwork of his Age* (COUNTRY LIFE).



2.—THE NORTH PORTICO. Gibbons was responsible for the Corinthian capitals, pediment sculpture, and the "chained slaves" upon the gable



3.—VANBRUGH ROOF-SCAPE. In the centre, the north-east tower, with the profile of the east gate-tower in the right distance



4.—THE EAST GATEWAY TO THE FORECOURT. Surmounted by Gibbons's "vauses" originally on the forecourt colonnade.
(Right) 5.—TOWER DETAIL. The pinnacle is surmounted by "a Flower De Luce revers'd and Coronett upon the Same"

skyline. The coronets on those "pinacles" are clear enough; but the flowers of France that they have conquered and tumbled are not so readily recognisable; especially since replacements have meant slight variations from the original design (Figs. 3 and 5).

By the spring of 1709 Gibbons had, as we see from these bills, begun to carve the stone trophies: two "with two young Fames each" above the east bow window (no longer there) and one over the colonnade on the east of the great north forecourt, "8 ft 8 ins high, 12 ft long, at £40" (Fig. 6). The latter, and its partner over the western colonnade (carved September, 1710), survive in a wonderfully good state. They show the usual collection of pikes, standards and cannon-balls, but the details—the drum-cloth, for example, stirred by the wind—are remarkably alive. The whole trophy is carved in the round and as carefully finished at back as at front.

It was now time, too, for a start to be made on the eighteen statues of what Hearn called "Marlborough's misses," which were to surmount the quadrants on either side of the great north portico. For each of these Gibbons's charge was £25, with the exception of "a Charity with three Children," for which he asked ten pounds more. We know that three of these statues were of Peace, Truth



6.—GIBBONS'S TROPHY ON THE NORTH END OF THE EAST COLONNADE OF THE FORECOURT



7.—ONE OF THE MARBLE DOOR-CASES IN THE SALOON. 1712

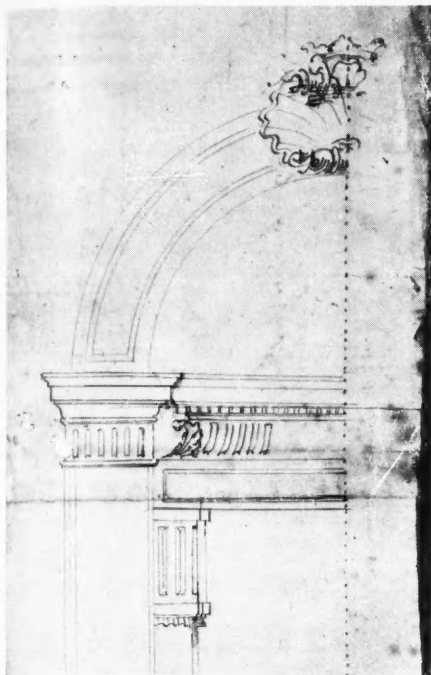
and Fortitude, carved in freestone, and that William Hargrave painted the first nine at 7s. 6d. each. What we do not know is whether they were good statues (Defoe called them "fine"), nor whether Gibbons sculpted any of them himself. There is a tradition that the two female statues now in the niches of the eastern gate (Fig. 4) were moved by Sir William Chambers from one of the north-front quadrants. Certainly they are graceful figures, though not, perhaps, to be classed as important sculpture.

The later bills show that Grinling Gibbons was responsible for the chained slaves (£28 each) on the upper north pediment (Fig. 2), for "Pallas upon the Acroteria" below them (herself "9 ft high at £28"), and in fact for all the stone statuary, capitals and finials, with the exceptions of the six statues from Italy, on each side of Pallas, and the 30-ton bust of Louis XIV, taken by John Duke at Tournai and set up over the south portico. But Blenheim has been unlucky with its statues. The first of Queen Anne, set up by Sarah Duchess, crumbled away in her lifetime²; the Pallas, in 1720, was "broak by the wind" and crashed through the roof; even the Italian statues on the balustrades had to be replaced by the ninth Duke; while both quadrants have been bare of statues for very many years.

Though strong claims might be made for his trophies, for his ducal coat of arms in the tympanum of the north pediment (£75), or for his work within the Great Hall—"Cutt Extrordingry rich and sunk very deep"—which includes a vast "Key Stone Cutt with the Queens Armes, at £30," perhaps the most impressive of Gibbons's work at Blenheim are the "2 Lyons on the Pilasters" over the eastern archway into the great north forecourt, for which he charged £25 each (Fig. 1). These lions are Defoe's "lions squeezing cocks" and the same of which Dr. Mavor wrote in his *New Description of Blenheim*, 1789, "... and no one will attempt to defend the punning statues of lions tearing cocks. These last might be removed without the least injury to the pile." Though unnaturalistic, the lions are extraordinarily vigorous sculpture. The effective treatment of mane and claw—and of the unfortunate bird of France which is crowing and struggling to escape—becomes the more evident if compared with the answering group on the opposite side of the court, a group clearly taken on by a follower of Gibbons but one lacking his skill and inspiration.

It is not until we come to the fifth bill, dated October, 1712, that we find the heading "Carvings in Wood," and even then we are to be disappointed. For out of a total charge of £4,135 8s. 7d. for work done by Gibbons at Blenheim, less than £50 was for carvings in wood; whereas of his account of £3,578 at St. Paul's

² Rysbrack's marble statue of Queen Anne, however, in the Long Library, is almost perfect. It bears the date 1746.



8.—ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR FIG. 7. The enrichments may have been sketched in by Gibbons

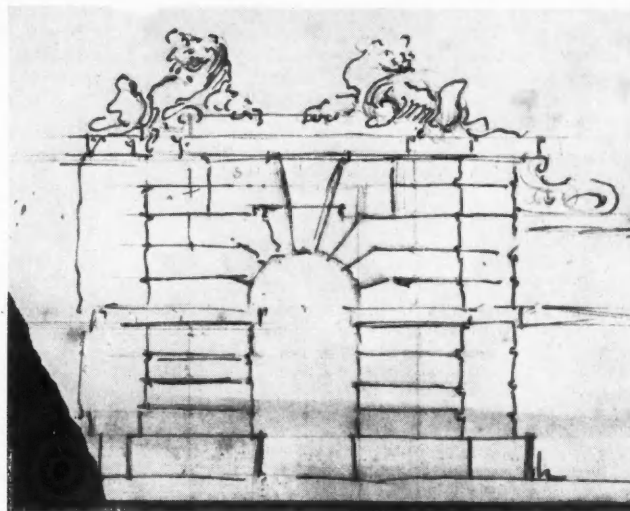
Cathedral, only £586 was for stone work; all the rest was for wood.

Yet Blenheim might have been expected to contain the finest wood-carvings in England. What prevented it? The chief obstacle was Sarah Duchess herself. "I am determined," she wrote to her grand-daughter in 1732, "to have no one thing carved in the finishing of my house at Wimbledon, my taste having always been to have things plain and clean, from a piece of wainscot to a lady's face." She could not, it seems, stop Vanbrugh from adding "Wonderful Figures and Whirligigs" to the exterior and rooms of state, but in her private apartments at least she would

have no wood-carvings except the capitals of the Corinthian columns supporting the arch within her favourite bow-window (Gibbons carved them for thirty shillings each) and short lengths of frieze above them.

The wood-carving in the Long Library may well date from after the Duchess's death in 1744. Had Vanbrugh intended Gibbons to work there, and perhaps in the chapel too? The agreement, which no doubt would tell us, is missing; nor are we told the name of the craftsman who succeeded him: his is good work but not of the quality of Gibbons's nor of Isaac Mansfield's superb stucco decoration on the library ceiling. If Queen Anne had not put a stop to the building of Blenheim in 1712, Gibbons would at least have completed his magnificent marble door-cases in the saloon—for that was the work he was then engaged on—and would most probably have undertaken a great deal more. His sixth and last bill, dated November, 1712, amounts to £262 0s. 1d., and is all for marble work. It includes "sawing, working, polishing and setting up four dorecases and two chimney pieces in my Lord Dukes Apartment (£35); the chimney-piece in the Bow Window Room (£20.16.1) (Figs. 10, 11); the Great Dorecase in the West wall of the Salon (Fig. 7), and some marble Work for the Neeches there (£179.6s.)."

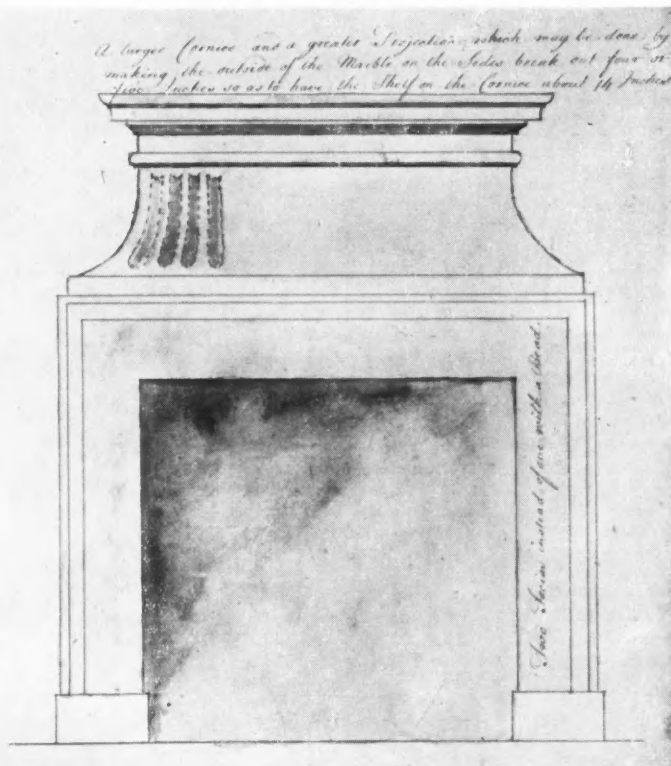
For the next two years the Marlboroughs were in voluntary exile and, except for watchmen and gardeners, Blenheim was deserted. By 1714, when, on the day of the Queen's death, they returned, Grinling Gibbons was sixty-six and although he is



9.—SKETCH (BY VANBRUGH?) FOR THE LION GATE. Cf. Fig. 1

known to have attended the Board of Works as king's carver or "carver commissioner" from 1719 to 1721, there is no record of any work done by him in George I's reign; nor indeed, before these Blenheim bills were found, was there any work of his known that could positively be dated later than 1710, when he was stone-carving at Hampton Court. It does look, however, from one slight scrap of evidence found in the Long Library, that at least he may have been asked to return to Blenheim and finish what he had begun. This scrap is an undated and unsigned memorandum of the names and addresses of those who had been at work on the palace when building was stopped. It is a pathetic little list, for beside some of the names is the word "Unknowne" and beside others simply "Dead." But the Gibbons entry is clear and straight-forward enough:

Grinlin Gibbons Carver Commissioner of ye Board of Works Lives in Bow streete Covent Garden.



10 and 11.—THE BOW-WINDOW ROOM CHIMNEY-PIECE, BY GIBBONS, 1712, AND DRAWING FOR IT BY VANBRUGH'S DRAUGHTSMAN

THE REED-THATCHER'S TOOLS

By
ALLAN JOBSON

*Thatcher, thatcher, thatch a span,
Come off your ladder and hang
your man.*

ON a Suffolk by-road I came across a thatcher by the name of Edward Sallows repairing the thatch on a picturesque pair of cottages with old reeds taken from a barn that had blown down. A man with such a name, and one known to have derived from a long line of thatchers (thaxters, thackisters, reeders) and gardeners might well claim to be a descendant of one who practised the craft when surnames were first distributed. He is now seventy-four and has pursued that calling all his life, following his one-armed father who, in spite of such a disability, was a master of his craft; but he has no son to follow him.

Like so many other country crafts, thatching has only a simple armoury of tools and Nature provides the materials. But great art goes into the work in which tools and materials meet and make a covering of enduring beauty for man's head against the tempest and the heat.

Being an East Anglian, with all the inheritance of ronds and reeds, Edward Sallows naturally talks in terms of reed rather than straw. Reed lasts longer, gives a better job, and in every way is more satisfying. Straw has to be used for the ridges, as it lends itself to ornamental work, and if straw, then from rye rather than from wheat or barley, it being tougher, working better and creating a good finish. It has to be pulled or gavelled, yelmed, helmed or gabbed, according to the locality, before it can be used.

The reeds are tied up in bolts, five bolts making a fathom, which should measure six feet in circumference. They look picturesquely mellow and mealy lying in rows with their hollow tubes packed tightly like a huge honeycomb. The thatcher dresses them on his dressing-board and trims them with his cutter used saw-fashion, cutting off their feathery tips when necessary.

Starting, equipped with his knee-pads, at the eaves, he works upwards until the ridge is reached. If he is repairing an old thatch, all the perished reeds are removed and new ones carried up the ladder by means of yokes and laid in position. These yokes are of hazel, hinged at the base by string, notched at the top and fastened with a corresponding loop of string; they vary in style according to the district and are known as jacks, knaves, stroods or frails. In the case of a house, if the old reeds are held in position by



1.—REPAIRING AN OLD THATCH OF REEDS

tar-spun yarn, the thatcher knows they have been there since it was built, or at least since before any ceilings were added, which may be anything up to two hundred years. The new reeds are laid a bolt at a time, side by side, and fastened securely by long, whole hazel or willow rods known as sways. These are placed across the reeds and held down by iron reed-hooks, which are hand-made, of varying lengths, and driven but lightly into the rafters, which are located by long iron rods known as pins.

The most characteristic tool of the thatcher is the legget (a word probably derived from *legge*—to lay), also known as a drift in some districts. This is in constant use for patting the reeds into position and making them nice and even, and is also employed in working the reeds into such designs as they will allow. For this latter purpose the round-headed example in Fig. 3 has been specially fashioned. The heads of these implements are of poplar, because it is more fibrous than other woods and does not split, and are studded with horse-shoe nails driven home to within half an inch of their heads; the handle is of ash. Another tool, rough fashioned out of a piece of hardwood, is the sputtle, a flat bat-shaped instrument that serves to tuck the reeds under those above them. It is known as a crammer in Gloucestershire, and a bittle in the West Country. Nor must I omit to mention the needle, a sizeable object that would serve equally well as a poker.

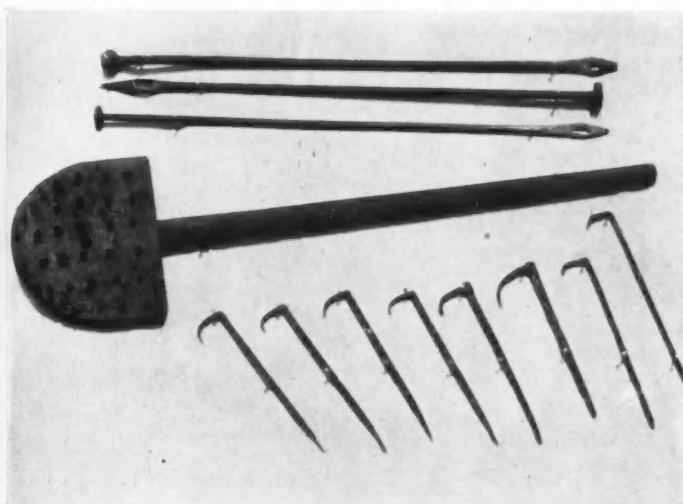
When the ridge is reached it is finished off by

a characteristic process known as roving, for which special split rods with blunt ends called rovers are used. These are laid along the ridge and fastened down by means of broaches (sprays in the Cotswolds, buckles in Worcestershire, spurs in Wessex, and spekes or spicks in the Cotswolds). These broaches, the ends of which are spiked, not only serve to fasten the thatch to the roof securely, but also add charm and character to the finished work, being arranged into a pattern known as diamenting. Trimming knives, often fashioned from an old scythe-blade, serve to trim the eaves true and neat, and also cut the interesting and characteristic scallops that adorn the ridge. This work is done by hand and eye working in unison; no templates are used.

For an average-sized farmhouse it may take anything up to two thousand bolts of reed which a short time ago cost a shilling each, but now cost three shillings. Sways are made up and sold in bundles

of sixty for six shillings, whereas they were one and sixpence. Rovers are tied up in bundles of one hundred, and now fetch seven and sixpence, and broaches, tied up in bundles of two hundred, are sold by the thousand at twenty-five shillings a thousand. These increased prices have naturally sent up the cost of the finished work, which is estimated by the square, that is a hundred square feet. This is measured by the thatcher's spline, a flat measure marked off at every six inches. In the old days a man worked as long as he could see, from six o'clock in the morning until nine at night, and would complete the thatching of a farm-house roof in three to four weeks.

Needless to say, a family engaged in this pursuit for so many generations has its accomplishments to recall, and its outstanding feats to acclaim, achieved by some member who left his mark. In Edward's case it was his grandfather, a wonderful craftsman in his day whose work was much sought after. He was once consulted by a farmer who greatly loved a thatched house, but as greatly feared fire. "Now," said grandfather, "I'll undertake to thatch your house for you, and when I've done I'll take a pail-full of hot coals and pour them down the thatch from the ridge, and I'll guarantee that it will not burn." This was carried out as agreed, nor was there a fire. On another occasion he laid a barn with new reed, and when he had finished, in the thatch, plain for all to see, was a wagon and horses—"That was a pretty sight, if you like!"



2.—A REED-THATCHER'S TOOLS: (Extreme left) a yoke, (middle) a dressing board, with (above) a sputtle, a mallet and trimming knives and (right) a legget, pins, a cutter and knee-pads. (Right) 3.—(from top to bottom) Needles, a round-headed legget used for working the reeds into designs, and reed-hooks

A SOUTH-COAST JOURNEY

By R. T. LANG

WHEN one has tired of the gaieties of "Doctor Brighton" it is a pleasant change to take the road to the west, through "the girdle-jewels of gleaming towns"—as Swinburne termed the string of holiday resorts which lie along the Sussex coast—then on through the New Forest to Weymouth, which owed its popularity to George III, as Brighton did to George IV.

One follows the glistening Channel through Hove, "the genteel town in the world," which has conveniently forgotten the reputation it held not much more than a hundred years ago, when it was a home of the smugglers. In those days Sunday service could not be held in the church because "the pews is full of tubs and the pulpit full of tea." Keeping straight on by the sea one passes Shoreham, where the Adur slips sleepily to its end. It was from here that Charles II made his fortunate escape to France after the battle of Worcester. Then one drives along to Worthing, famous for its bathing since Princess Amelia first visited it for that purpose in 1798. The Georgian Royalties did their best to encourage national cleanliness at a time when it was by no means a common virtue among any class. From Worthing one breaks inland through Goring for the road to Littlehampton which, 100 years ago, was described as "an insignificant village." Now it is growing into one of the most popular of our Channel bathing resorts, with every form of holiday attraction. Over the tollbridge one follows the winding road westward through Felpham, where William Blake lived for about two years.

The road from Felpham runs on to Chichester, just avoiding Bognor Regis. There is a by-pass by which those in a hurry can miss Chichester, but most people will prefer to go into the city. Chichester takes its name from Saxon times, but it has been inhabited ever since the Romans, some 1900 years ago, found it in possession of Cogidubnus, whom they accepted as a vassal king. An inscription from a temple he dedicated has survived and is publicly exhibited. The guess "Pudens" was made at an incomplete name in this inscription—it was more likely "Clemens"—and a picturesque but quite baseless legend grew up that the man concerned, who gave the land for the temple, was the Pudens mentioned by St. Paul in 2nd Timothy, iv. 21. The market cross, erected in 1498-1500, is, without question, one of the finest in the kingdom.

Beyond it, the cathedral, a Gothic structure with a Norman core, is well worth a visit. The present graceful spire is a reproduction of the original, which collapsed suddenly in 1861. The cathedral contains monuments and some carvings of interest: specially remarkable are two sculptured panels, now in the south choir aisle, which depict scenes in the life of Christ. One may be Saxon, the other perhaps 12th-century, but their exact date and origin still perplex

the experts. Interesting examples of modern carving are a series of heads, introduced as corbels when the parapet of the south transept was restored. Among them were represented two leaders of political parties, Earl (then Mr.) Baldwin and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Three miles beyond Chichester is Old Bosham (Fig. 1), to which anyone interested in the past should turn aside. Tennyson wrote of it:—

*The sea creek—the
pretty vill
That falls into it—
the green field—
the grey church—
The simple lobster-
basket and the
mesh.*

The old church stands on Roman foundations; it and the churchyard are tight-packed with the bones of Norsemen and Christians of a sterner age. The grave of Canute's five-year-old daughter is in the church and almost every stone has a memory of saints and sinners, kings, queens and nobles through the centuries. To this little place came Vespasian and his legions; Canute and Earl Godwin were among those who lived here, and Bosham, as well as Southampton, claims the episode of the tide.

Emsworth, on the Sussex-Hampshire border, is now mainly concerned with yachting. Havant, three miles farther on, has been a place of importance since the days of the ancient Britons. One of the finest views over Spithead to the Isle of Wight can be obtained by climbing the tower of St. Faith's Church. With Portsmouth now fully visible to the left, one keeps on through Cosham till the mighty keep of Portchester looms up on the left. It was probably *circa* 320 A.D. that the castle was founded by the Romans, on the site of a British town, to guard what is now Portsmouth Harbour. The keep was built between 1100 and 1172. In turn a Royal residence, a military prison and a hospital, it is now preserved as a national monument. The church at Portchester was founded in 1133. Fareham was once a busy wine and wool port, but now it is mainly a market town, with a few small ships coming to



1.—THE QUAY AT BOSHAM, SUSSEX, WHERE CANUTE IS SAID TO HAVE TRIED TO STOP THE TIDE

it. One turns northward in its main street to pass the broad main street of Wickham, where William of Wykeham was born, then on through the wide main street of Botley to Bitterne, where the Roman city of *Clausentum* once stood.

One continues through the northern part of Southampton (COUNTRY LIFE, October 17, 1947), past Redbridge, where the Test enters Southampton Water. This place was mentioned by the Venerable Bede as Readford, and it was here, according to one tradition, that Canute held his historic trial of the tide. Just where the road touches the river he commanded the waves to stop—and they refused. We have only the authority of Henry of Huntingdon, writing 100 years later, for this tradition, but it is a good story and probably as true as a great deal more "ancient history"; at least it has provided material for many a sound moral lecture. It is an easy run from Southampton to Cadnam (Fig. 2), and then comes a lovely part of the New Forest. It is wilder than most of the forest, as befits the road which passes the place where William Rufus was killed. So on to Ringwood (COUNTRY LIFE, July 14, 1944), until, on reaching Trickett's Cross, one leaves the Poole road for Wimborne Minster, in Dorset.

The origin of Wimborne is unknown. The place was already old when the Romans established their winter camp of *Vindogladia* there. There was a convent at Wimborne as early as 705. The Minster, which gives its name to the town, is said to date from 1120; it has one Norman and one Perpendicular tower (Fig. 3), but its interesting features are mainly internal. The astronomical clock of 1320, said to have been the work of a Glastonbury monk, is connected with the "Jackman" figure on the tower, which tells the quarter-hours. In the church library there are some rare old books, attached by rods running along the shelves, allowing them to be placed on a desk for study and at the same time preventing their removal. The monument to the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the grandparents of Henry VII, who are depicted lying with clasped hands, is one of the most beautiful in existence. A brass, dated 871, commemorates Ethelred I; it was engraved about 1440, and the inscription added some 250 years later. The grave of the king, however, is believed to be nearer the chancel arch. In the Minster, too, is the grave of two daughters of Daniel Defoe.

So on through Corfe Mullen, which has a delightful old church, and past the gate of



2.—THE VILLAGE INN AT CADNAM, ON THE EDGE OF THE NEW FOREST

Charborough Park, where it is said that the revolution of 1688 was first planned. A little farther on one joins the main Exeter road at Bere Regis, which is believed to have been the Roman *Ibernium*. The "Regis" is a memory of the day when there was a royal manor here, which eventually became a home of the Turbervilles. Part of this house is still standing. "Rows and rows" of the Turbervilles, Thomas Hardy tells us, lie here; he changed the family name very slightly in *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*. Long before that, however, Bere Regis had been the centre of a large population, for to-day it is surrounded by countless barrows and tumuli. The church is a 12th-century building, with some Saxon parts. Its rich painted roof is said to have been the gift of Cardinal Morton. The three arches on the east side of the nave are accredited to King John; a crowned head on one of the pillars is supposed to represent him.

Three miles more and one comes to the historic Martyrs' Monument, erected to the memory of the six men of the village who dared to found a trade union in 1834, and were transported in consequence. Just beyond here is Tolpuddle (Thomas Hardy's Tolchurch) with the homes built by the Trades Union Council as a memorial of the Tolpuddle martyrs. There are six cottages for old people, a model of what such cottages should be. In the middle of the



3.—THE TOWERS OF WIMBORNE MINSTER, DORSET, FROM THE MEADOWS BESIDE THE RIVER STOUR



4.—TOLPUDDLE, DORSET, ASSOCIATED WITH THE BIRTH OF THE TRADES UNION MOVEMENT, FROM UNDER THE MARTYRS' TREE

village is the Martyrs' Tree (Fig. 4) under which the six men held their first meetings in the open. Two and a-half miles past Puddletown, a road to the left leads to Hardy's Cottage, the birth-place of the great novelist. It is open on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons, under the auspices of the National Trust. A granite column was erected outside it by Hardy's American admirers in 1931. Just to left of the main road, about a mile from Puddletown is Stinsford, where his heart is buried; his ashes rest in Westminster Abbey. One keeps straight on over Grey's Bridge, an example of those which bore notices that anyone wilfully injuring the structure would be "transported for life." (The notice was removed in the American "invasion" of 1941-42). This has now been reduced to a penalty of 40s. and payment for the damage, so that motorists who find difficulty in steering between the parapets need not tremble as their grandfathers may have done.

From here one approaches the main street of Dorchester, an important city long before the Romans made it their *Durnovaria*. Relics have been found around here going back over five thousand years—a thousand years before Abraham was feeding his flocks. Every reader of Hardy knows it as Casterbridge. Fanny Burney came and commented on the "comic, irregular, odd, old houses." St. Peter's Church, probably on the site of a Roman temple,

contains an effigy of Denzil Holles, one of the famous five members who held the Speaker in his chair when Charles I was having trouble with Parliament. In front of the church is a statue of William Barnes, the Dorset poet, with this inscription:

*Zoo now I hope this kindly feace
Is gone to find a better place;
But still wi' vo'k a-left behind
He'll always be a-kept in mind.*

Dorchester bred one of the founders of Massachusetts in John White and also sent out John Endicott, a forbear of the Chamberlain family. The Bull Stake, removed from North Square, and now at the top of Stinsford Hill, is thought to be a relic of phallic worship. A main attraction of Dorchester is the county museum, in High West Street, which has a marvellous collection of rare and curious relics, ranging from a Roman lady's head ornaments to strange instruments of torture.

The road to the south runs through an avenue to Maumbury Rings (Fig. 5), which are all that is left of a neolithic earthwork converted by the Romans into an amphitheatre where thousands of spectators could be accommodated, and passes the great prehistoric fortress of Maiden Castle on the right. From here one drops down towards Weymouth (COUNTRY LIFE, April 21, 1944), with its lovely sweeping bay, which makes a beautiful termination to an interesting run.



5.—MAUMBURY RINGS, DORCHESTER, A NEOLITHIC EARTHWORK CONVERTED INTO AN AMPHITHEATRE BY THE ROMANS

FOREST WALKS AND TALKS

By J. D. U. WARD

"YOU see," said the forester, "we've got several forest workers' holdings," and he pointed out the various F.W.H.s among the cryptic letters and figures on the forest map, "but . . ." and I slipped into a day-dream because I had heard in so many different forests the complaints beginning with that particular "but."

The forest workers' holding scheme is the kind of farming-and-forestry "integration" about which certain writers of romantic country books might enthuse (if they had any space left from the denunciations of machinery and artificial manures), and the idea does indeed look very pretty on paper. The Forestry Commission lets smallholdings—often a house with two or three outbuildings and from five to twenty-five acres of land—at a low rent, and the tenant of the holding is guaranteed at least 150 days' work in the forest every year. He may also be able to hire out his horse, if he has one, to work in the forest at such tasks as tushing poles. From the forest holdings also come supplies of eggs and milk for those forest and other country workers who have no more land than a garden. . . . An ideal arrangement, especially since the holdings are usually on the best land in sheltered corners of the forest.

But "ideal" is a two-edged word: it can also be the opposite of reality. Though the work guarantee is reciprocal and the holder undertakes to spare a minimum of 150 days to the forest, he has the choice of the days, and he will probably (and naturally, for who is to blame him?) study his holding first and the forest second. In good weather he may well be too busy at home to have time for the forest. In foul weather, when little can be done at home, there is the forest. Thus the foresters in charge may well feel that the arrangement contains an element of "Heads you win, and tails we lose." All this is more or less normal. There are clearly possibilities of further trouble—as when a forester finds he has a bad tenant. Hence that ominous "but."

No simple solution to the problem, which is primarily one of competing interests, presents itself, but some foresters think that no holding should have more than ten acres. It is possible that in many forests the competition may soon be eased by the greater age of some plantations. When trees are under 12 years of age, there is more work (such as weeding and cleaning) that must be done in summer, when a farm or smallholding also requires most attention. When the trees are older, more work can be done in winter. Indeed, some historians have suggested that the practice of felling in winter was based originally less on any special quality in winter-felled timber than on a seasonal division of labour: men who had been busy in the fields in summer were free to work in the forests in winter.

Norway Spruce

"Telegraph poles!" said the forester proudly, as we both paused and I puffed a little on the hillside. The poles, recently peeled, were white and naked in the dark plantation. They were good poles but the smallest telegraph poles I had seen, and I wondered for a moment whether my leg was being pulled. Larch and Scotch pine make good telegraph poles, but this was a Norway spruce plantation, and Norway spruce has a nasty reputation for twisting and splitting and doing other things which it ought not to. But I said nothing and the forester went on:

"Yes, and these Norway spruce have done well indeed. Only planted in 1927. Now, just below, some of those clever lads fresh from the schools would have Douglas fir. That was

about 24 years ago. Look. One side of the path the Douglas are just about surviving. On the other side the Norways are thriving. That shows. Norway spruce is the species for this ground."

"They certainly look well," I said. "But tell me, what will you have next, when the final crop has been felled?"

"We shall probably leave a few trees, in groups; wait for a good seed year; and then scarify the ground to encourage natural regeneration."

"But doesn't pure spruce tend to sour and spoil the ground? Would you have pure spruce to follow pure spruce? Can't you get a mixture of broad leaves in—and what mixture?"

The forester hummed a little. "Don't know that we could expect much here from an oak/spruce mixture," he said doubtfully. "Perhaps we could bring some sycamore in. To tell you the truth, I don't think we've quite got around to that yet."

who refused during the war to man a particularly tall tower in a forest which had an aerodrome in its centre. Homing bombers, some of them crippled and not in full control, seemed to come straight for the forest's chief fire tower.)

Unwanted Red Squirrels

Near this last unlovely look-out is a fence on which were hanging some tails whose colour seemed nicely to match the bark of the Scotch pines. "Many squirrels?" I asked.

"We try to keep 'em down," was the answer.

Three facts about red squirrels are still unknown to large numbers of country-lovers. First, that they are serious pests in young conifer forests. Second, that they belong to conifer rather than to hardwood forests. And third, that even in England and Wales they are still distributed nearly as widely as, though rather more thinly than, grey squirrels. Apropos of the first point, it is interesting to recall that the



A FOREST WORKER'S HOLDING IN THE BLACK MOUNTAINS

The moment seemed to have been spoilt. Absent-mindedly the forester measured the tops of two or three trees that had yielded the telegraph poles: it was late November and these tops were supposed to make eight-foot Christmas trees. Suddenly he spoke with more assurance: "You know, we've got to study this century before we bother about the next! . . . All the same, I think I'd better make sure that those girls are collecting acorns only from the sessile oaks, and not from the pedunculates or the hybrids!"

Fire is a subject which tends to become wearisome, even in the most seasonable month of March—on average the worst in the calendar for forest fires. (That last fact usually surprises townspeople, but countrymen know that March tends to be a dry month, and there are often high winds. Also, much vegetation is dead, so March and early April is the favourite season for moor-burning or swaling.) Everywhere fire is mentioned, and with reason. In a North Wales forest which has been uncommonly fortunate I have been told that one-tenth of the total wage bill went on fire-protection. In Dorset I have heard how the girls working in the forest would not undertake the lonely task of fire-watching, one at a time, from the tower. In East Anglia I have heard of eleven fires ablaze in one forest at the same time—and of how many inches the tops of the taller towers move in a high wind. (It was good to be on the ground, and I had every sympathy with the "cowards"

late Lord Lovat estimated (too conservatively, according to his agent) that he lost by red-squirrel damage £10 an acre on 2,000 acres felled during the first World War. On the second point, there is some evidence that red squirrels are tending to return to areas whence they disappeared a quarter of a century or more ago—which relates to the third point, since the species may soon be regaining as much ground as it is losing. Three years ago Miss Monica Shorten (*Journal of Animal Ecology*, May, 1946) found that there were red squirrels in 24 per cent. of over 9,750 parishes questioned in England and Wales, and grey squirrels in 29 per cent.

A forest ought to be able to carry a few red squirrels, but the red squirrels' natural predators or controllers, the pine martens, are missing, and no conscientious forester can willingly tolerate the risk of such damage as Scottish forests have suffered. If only "Pan in the treetops" would restrict his diet to hips, haws and hazel nuts!

By way of footnote, and lest anyone should think British foresters are specially narrow-minded about squirrels. The grievous depredations of red squirrels in Finland's forests were recently the subject of a scientific survey. Wild-animal damage to forests is of course a familiar problem. In parts of Sweden elk are very mischievous; in parts of North America porcupines have caused much loss; and the floods which have followed the dam-building operations of beavers are not always welcome to timber men.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE CONDITION OF CONWAY

SIR,—For many years the state of the castle and town walls of Conway has been giving anxiety to archaeologists. The stonework of the parapet can almost everywhere be dislodged by the hand, where it is not secured by vegetation, and, in the absence of any waterproof coping, water has for centuries been percolating to the foundations. Besides disintegrating the structure, this has had the effect of scaling away the rock on which the foundations were set, so that a hard frost would at any time lead to the collapse of a large section. The enclosed photograph of the south-western tower of the castle vividly illustrates this process of undermining.

I hear that the Ministry of Works has recently carried out a detailed inspection, with the agreement of the Corporation of Conway, in whom the buildings are vested, and has drawn attention to the urgent need for far-reaching remedial measures.—CURIOUS CROWE, *Talycafn, N. Wales.*

[Comment on this subject is made in an editorial note on page 1170.—ED.]

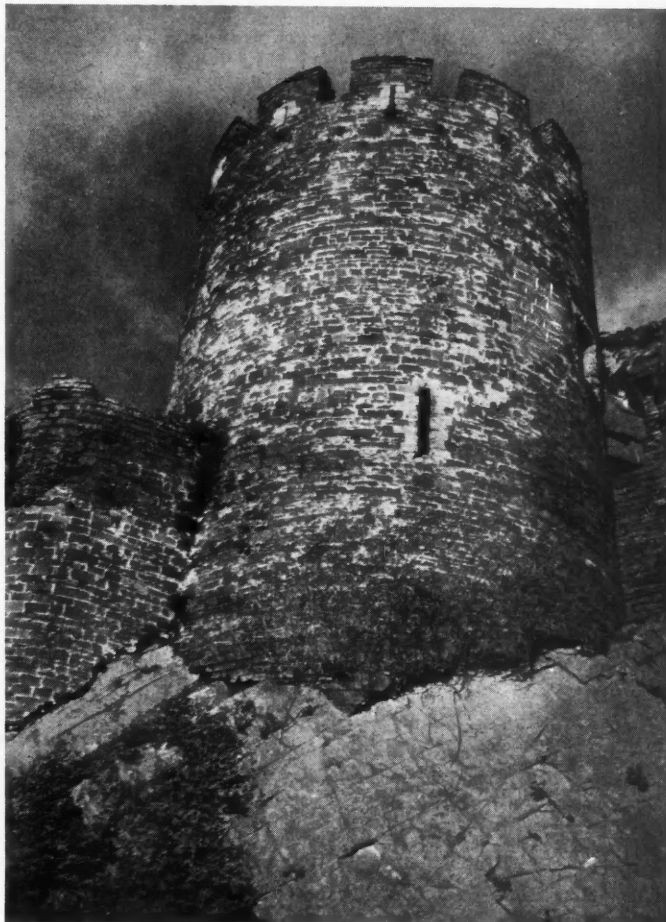
FLAMINGOES ON THE WING

SIR,—As very few photographs of flamingoes in flight have, I understand, been published in this country, you may care to reproduce the enclosed one, which was taken in the Rhône Delta (France) last summer. A photograph in monochrome cannot, of course, quite capture the splendour of these lovely birds with their pink and black wings, but I think you will agree that it gives some idea of what a magnificent spectacle they make in flight.—G. BEVEN, *Grove Park Hospital, Lee, S.E.12.*

FIRES AT COUNTRY HOUSES

SIR,—The recent disastrous fire at Seagry, near Chippenham, Wiltshire, raises once again the problem of how best to prevent such outbreaks. I am not thinking so much of improving the means of dealing with them as of preventing them.

It would seem common prudence to have at regular intervals a proper inspection made, preferably by an



SOUTH-WESTERN TOWER OF CONWAY CASTLE, SHOWING HOW THE BASE IS BEING UNDERMINED BY SCALING OF THE ROCK

See letter: The Condition of Conway

architect, to see that there are no remediable structural defects, and to have other reasonable precautions taken, so that an outbreak could be dealt with quickly. More particularly, it seems desirable that the electric installations be inspected regularly, as well as the placing of modern fire-

places, with their much greater concentrated heat, in old buildings. Further, there is the matter of central heating, where there is danger if the boiler or boilers are so sited as to make use of existing old flues—a very risky procedure.

There are very great dangers

resulting from modern improvements, especially as regards lighting and heating, introduced into old buildings designed for a much simpler apparatus.—CHARLES BARKER, *Tiddington, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.*

HOW MANY TRACTORS?

SIR,—In *Farming Notes* of April 29 Cincinnatus quotes the P.E.P. report on the agricultural machinery industry, which infers that 260,000 is the maximum number of tractors required by British farms. This figure is based on the truly astonishing assumption that farms of less than 50 acres will not require mechanisation. The National Farmers' Union estimate that these comprise more than half Britain's holdings of 5 acres and above. To assume that half our farms will continue to use the antiquated methods of hand labour and animal power is to condemn in advance all efforts to increase food production, to improve the lot of the smaller farmer, and to raise the standard of living of the whole of our people.

The smaller the farm the greater the need for mechanisation, because the small farmer can least afford to keep a horse. On the 1,000-acre farm, for example, approximately 10 per cent. of the land is required to feed the power animals; on the 100-acre farm, 20 per cent.; on the 30-acre farm, 30 per cent. But on the 10-acre farm, 4 acres, or 40 per cent., is the minimum required for the support of a working horse, leaving only 6 acres for the farmer and his family.

The moment he gets rid of his horse, the 10-acre farmer can add to his stock approximately 2 cows or 3 head of young cattle; alternatively he can increase by 4 acres his crop production for humans and livestock. Against these gains must be set the running cost of the tractor. One year's running time on a 10-acre farm would be 200 hours, costing £15 in fuel and oil. The average yield from $\frac{1}{4}$ acre planted with potatoes is 2 tons, and a low price, including subsidy, is £18 10s., which amply covers fuel, oil and maintenance costs. Depreciation is so small as to be scarcely calculable; the life of a small, well-designed tractor on a 10-acre farm would be about 100 years as against the comparatively short life of a horse.

The net gain to the small farmer



FLAMINGOES IN FLIGHT IN THE RHÔNE DELTA

See letter: Flamingoes on the Wing



HALF-TIMBERED FARMHOUSE NEAR TARPORLEY, CHESHIRE, WHICH WAS ONCE A BATH-HOUSE

See letter: A Forgotten Spa

is therefore 3½ acres and to the nation 4 acres, which would make all the difference for the farmer between poverty and good living, and greatly increase the farm's contribution to the nation's food supplies.

Full mechanisation of all Britain's farms, including small holdings on a co-operative basis, is the cure for food shortage, the restricted range of foods, and poverty among our people. To make the most of Britain's land would require, according to careful calculations, not 260,000 but 660,000 tractors, and for the whole of the British Isles about a million. Mechanisation abroad will also follow the lines of small and medium-sized farm mechanisation, and the market lying ahead of the tractor is clearly immense.—HARRY FERGUSON, *Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire*.

THE HABITS OF CEDARS

SIR,—In the 1875 edition of his *Trees and Shrubs of Great Britain*, Loudon notes that "in the nursery culture of the (Lebanon) cedar, care must be taken not to injure the leading shoot, which is said not to be readily renewed when broken off," and I have the impression that in some earlier edition he went so far as to say the species would not make a new leading shoot. Observations of mature and well-grown trees suggest, however, that

Lebanon cedars quite readily make new leaders. The enclosed photograph is of a specimen with several new leaders, which is handsome in its own way, though it may be a horrible sight to a forester. For comparison I send also a picture of another cedar (*C. deodara*, the deodar), with strong multiple leaders.

The development of new leading shoots by trees which are admired primarily for their ramification, as shade trees, is not necessarily an advantage, since a tree which fails to make a new leader would be likely to develop greater branches. But in some conifers the replacement of one original leader by several (as in the deodar here illustrated) can be profitably exploited. In British Columbia Douglas firs have been encouraged to produce several Christmas trees each (by removal of the single original leaders), and I have read that the same kind of thing has been done with Norway spruce in Europe.—WOODMAN, *Berkshire*.

A FORGOTTEN SPA

SIR,—The accompanying photograph is of the old and half-timbered bath-house, now a farm-house, at Lower Spurstow, near Tarporley, Cheshire. The modern 1-inch Ordnance map shows a saline spa in a wood, and the farmer from the bath-house told

me it was there, too, but very difficult to find, and my search was unsuccessful.

Has any of your readers any information about the spa, which I gather was once a popular one?

For a long time one of the local fingerposts bore the following inscription:—

If you are troubled with sore or flaw,

This the way to Spurstow Spa;

If all your sores you've left in the lurch,

This is the way to Bunbury Church.

—FRANK MARRIOTT, 30, Elm Road North, Prenton, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

A PUZZLING PORTRAIT

SIR,—I enclose a photograph of a small water-colour half-length portrait in my possession—perhaps 6 x 8 inches—depicting a dark young woman in a black dress with a brooch on the right shoulder. Across the back is written in a sloping hand "Elizabeth Dudley, September, 1805" but the "0" in "1805" appears to have been retouched, and the style of costume suggests that the date should be 1825. On the front is inscribed in rather inept copper-plate "Elizabeth Dudley" and "Thos. Lawrence."

Both the National Gallery and the Royal Academy are of the opinion that this portrait is a copy of a Lawrence, but neither know the whereabouts of the original. I wonder if one of your readers can give me any information about my copy, the original picture, or Elizabeth Dudley herself.—DAVID G. DOWNES, *The Rectory, Isham, Northamptonshire*.

CURE FOR HARVEST-BUG BITES IN DOGS

SIR,—Thanks to the kindness of your readers, I have received innumerable letters in answer to my query of February 11 about a cure for bites by harvest bugs on dogs.

Many of the recommended cures I had already tried without success, but the majority of dog owners have found that flowers of sulphur or sulphur ointment is a very good preventive. This is also claimed to be a cure for the bites in human beings: a pinch down the neck of the shirt and sprinkled in the socks keeps the pest at bay.

The chairman of the Biological Sciences Group at McGill University, Montreal, Mr. John Stanley, writes:—"The causal agent is probably one of the mites of the Family *Trombiculidae*. These are largely immune to many insecticides, but specifically susceptible to the action of sulphur. A small



COPY(?) OF A PORTRAIT OF ELIZABETH DUDLEY, BY THOMAS LAWRENCE. Early 19th century.

See letter: A Puzzling Portrait

quantity of 'milk of sulphur' (a finely divided form of sulphur which can be wetted with water) can be made into an ointment with lanolin, or dusted on with a blower and applied to the affected parts. Some dogs are sensitive to sulphur, so a test should be made by applying a little in the armpit. One can also buy ready-made sulphur ointment, but on no account use flowers of sulphur as this contains a small amount of sulphuric acid and sulphurous acid and will irritate the skin."—A. V. BIGGS (Mrs.), *Treetops, Wrotham, Kent*.

THE CHAFFINCH THAT COMES TO TEA

SIR,—The delightful account in your issue of April 29 of the friendly hen chaffinch inspires me to tell you of "my" cock chaffinch, Prinny.

He is somewhat stouter and more rubicund than his fellows, and always folds his right wing-tip above his tail, his left below. He is also a slave to routine. When first I began to feed the birds which throng our balconies, I tossed the crumbs for them on to the foot of my bed. Later a small tray was established on the bed-table convenient to my hand, between me and the window. All the other birds flew the short way directly to the tray. Not so Prinny. First he would fly to the foot of the bed, pay his respects to me, then move across to his meal.

One day it happened that at the time of Prinny's visit the tray was empty. He seemed so nonplussed at this that on an impulse I offered him a fragment of cake in my fingers. He moved a few steps up the bed, hesitated for some moments, and then flew off. But on subsequent visits I persevered. And on March 21 for the first time he fed from my hand. From then on this became a daily event. Prinny was cautious in his

(Continued on page 1195)



CEDAR OF LEBANON AND (right) DEODAR, SHOWING THEIR CAPACITY FOR MAKING NEW LEADERS

See letter: The Habits of Cedars

NO BUSES

for BERMUDA—Until . . .

AN enterprising business man from Hamilton in Bermuda, came to the Cowley factory of Nuffield Exports Ltd. one day and said arrangements had been made to start the first bus service on the island.

THAT meeting at Cowley meant the opening of a new era of transport for Bermuda. The enterprising business man placed an order for a fleet of Morris-Commercial 19-seaters and the first bright new buses began threading their way through the banana groves and in and out of Hamilton, the capital with a population that would only half fill the Royal Albert Hall in London. In fact you could take all the people, coloured as well as white, in the 15 inhabited islands of the Bermuda group, put them in the Wembley Stadium and there would still be seats left for another 50,000.

You might think there weren't enough people in Bermuda to justify starting a bus service, but if you were a Bermudan and had been rolling around in a gari, or dragging your tired feet along those hot dusty roads whenever you wanted to go for a bathe or a bottle of rum, the prospect of a ride in a brand new bus would be restful indeed.

So the Bermudan Bus Service is very busy — and so, incidentally, is the Nuffield Organization. Bermuda is only one of 83 different territories overseas which between them have bought 52,000 Nuffield Vehicles in the past 12 months.

THE pity is that our Motor Car factories still cannot devote a fair proportion of their energies to providing you with a new motor car at home here just as quickly as you might like it.

BUT how glad we're all going to be in a year or two's time to find that firms like Morris, Wolseley, Riley, M.G. and Morris-Commercial — of the Nuffield Organization — have done so much to lay the foundations of a prosperous overseas trade that, after all, brings a bit more fat and comfort into the lives of *every one of us*.

THE NUFFIELD ORGANIZATION

MORRIS · WOLSELEY · RILEY
M.G. · MORRIS-COMMERCIAL

Overseas business: Nuffield Exports Ltd., Oxford
and 41 Piccadilly, London, W.1.





By Appointment
Medallists

SPINK & SON, Ltd.



Pottery hound with pale cream glaze.
T'ang Dynasty, 618-906 A.D. 4½ ins. high.

5, 6, 7 King Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1

Tel.: Whitehall 5275 (4 lines)

Est. 1772

Cables: Spink, London

HOTSPUR of RICHMOND Ltd

STREATHAM LODGE, SHEEN ROAD, RICHMOND, SURREY.

Telephone: Richmond 0548.



Two late 17th Century Walnut Armchairs covered in contemporary needlework.

Late 17th Century Mulberrywood Bureau Bookcase attributed to Coxed and Woster,
St. Paul's Churchyard.

18th Century Walnut Sidetable.

17th & 18th CENTURY ENGLISH FURNITURE.

CHRISTIE'S

will offer at auction on

MONDAY, MAY 30 and following day

THE HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLECTION

of

ROMAN BRASS COINS AND MEDALLIONS

Sold by order of

**The Earl Fitzwilliam's Wentworth Estates
Company**

This Collection, formed in the mid-eighteenth century, is one of the finest which has ever appeared on the market in this country.

May be viewed Thursday and Friday preceding.

*Catalogues with 20 plates price 10/6; plain catalogues price 3d.,
post free.*

CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS, LTD.

Spencer House, St. James's Place, S.W.1.

Telephone: REGent 3983.

Telegrams: Christiart, Piccy, London.



By Appointment Antiquaries of
Chinese Art to H.M. Queen Mary

JOHN SPARKS LTD. Chinese Works of Art



A porcelain vase with decoration in five colour glazes and underglaze blue.
Height 19 inches. Ming Dynasty 1368-1644 A.D.

128, MOUNT STREET, W.1

Telephone: GROSVENOR 2265.



CARVINGS ON THE FONT AT ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, BRIGHTON, DEPICTING THE STORY OF ST. NICHOLAS AND THE EVIL WOMAN (left) AND THE LAST SUPPER

See letter: Carvings in a Sussex Church

approach, but for a fortnight he never failed. Then, early in April, there was a change. If he saw that the tray was empty he would be off, no longer waiting for titbits from my hand. Very soon he refused to come into the room at all, but sat on the balcony rail outside, hoping for crumbs to be thrown. There were days when I did not see him.

On May 3, however, I was having tea when a bird swept in to the foot of my bed. It was Prinny. The tray on the table was full, but he did not seem to be interested. He perched above my feet, eyeing me. Tentatively and rather doubtfully, I held out my hand in the old way. With greater alacrity than I had ever seen in him before, he ran to take my offering. Since then he has returned three times, and our relationship seems to be back on the footing of a month ago. I can only guess at the causes of our estrangement, and be thankful for its reconciliation.—PETER CLEAR (Rev.), *King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst, Sussex.*

CARVINGS IN A SUSSEX CHURCH

SIR,—I enclose photographs of two scenes depicted in carvings on the lovely old font, which may have come

from Normandy, in the Church of St. Nicholas, Brighton.

One of the scenes shows a strange little craft with a figure holding a vessel in the bows and tells of an incident in the story of St. Nicholas. While some pilgrims were on a voyage to visit the saint there appeared a woman who gave them a vessel containing an ointment. She requested that it be given into the safe keeping of the church. However, it was a blessing that the saint appeared and told them to cast it into the sea, as the woman was an evil spirit and the vessel contained a fire-ball which would have destroyed the church.

The other scene is a splendid representation of the Last Supper. It was impossible to depict the full number of Apostles, so the craftsman has sculptured three on each side of Our Lord, who has His left hand on a loaf and His right raised in the act of benediction.

It is said to be remarkable that He has a moustache, and a small beard of the "imperial" type instead of a full beard generally seen in the conventional likeness. All the Apostles have cowls and moustaches and four of them have beards.—J. DENTON ROBINSON, *Darlington, Durham.*

NEED FOR GAYER INN SIGNS

SIR,—With reference to your correspondence about the need for gayer inn signs, I enclose a photograph of what appears to me to be a delightful example of a modern inn sign. The Nautical William, presumably a reference to William the Fourth, the "Sailor King," is to be found about seven miles north of Kidderminster on the way to Bridgnorth, Shropshire.—R. W., *Bristol.*

WILD RABBITS TAMED

SIR,—It may interest some of your readers to see the accompanying photograph of three little wild rabbits which I recently found in my kitchen garden huddled together in a small hole and almost entirely covered with earth. A row of cloches had been removed the day before from the spot, which the mother rabbit had obviously chosen for her family because it was so sheltered. Now, with the cloches gone and foxes and stray cats roaming at night, the baby rabbits, being only about two days old, were doomed to a certain death.

I therefore decided to take them into the house and put them into a cardboard box lined with cotton wool. Their first meals consisted of warm milk out of a fountain-pen filler. Later on they settled down on a straw-covered tray with a large wire net as a lid and started eating dandelion leaves, clover, lettuces and cereals for breakfast.

Now they have grown into healthy, playful little creatures, and race round their run on the lawn and bounce as though they were on springs. They come rushing to me at the sound of my voice, nestle in my neck and sleep in my lap while I am reading.

I should be interested to know whether any of your readers have had a similar experience, as I have been told by farmers that the rearing of wild rabbits is an unheard-of thing.—M. STUCKEN (Mrs.), *Conygree, Earley, Berks.*

A LONG DANDELION ROOT

SIR,—When I was pulling up dandelions in the garden the other day I pulled out a young plant with two

heads, the single combined root of which was entire, having two or three minute thread-like fibres at its end. The total length of this root, which was quite straight, was 26 inches. The two roots left the heads and joined into one about an inch from the surface of the ground.

I think the depth to which this



A SHROPSHIRE INN SIGN

See letter: Need for Gayer Inn Signs

root penetrated into the soil must be exceptional.—CHAS. J. GRIST, *The Brook House, Brewood, Staffs.*

[This root, though long, is not exceptionally so. In sandy soil dandelion roots will go down considerably deeper.—ED.]

LETTERS IN BRIEF

Trials of Country Life.—The trials of the housewife in rural districts are indeed varied. On returning home after an absence of several months I find my bicycle has been immobilised by a pair of robins that have built their nest in the basket and laid four eggs.—URSULA HODGSON (Mrs.), *Darbyn's Brook, Shamley Green, Guildford, Surrey.*

Mats That Move.—With reference to Mr. Ronald N. Carr's letter of April 29, our mat moved away from the fire. At spring-cleaning time the carpet was turned end to end and now the mat moves towards, and up to, the hearth. Surely this is proof that in this case at least the movement is due to the pile of the carpet, when walked upon regularly, and not to any draught.—PETER BURTON, *Hillside House, Hinton Way, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire.*



YOUNG WILD RABBITS MAKING THEMSELVES AT HOME IN THE HOUSE OF THEIR RESCUER

See letter: Wild Rabbits Tamed

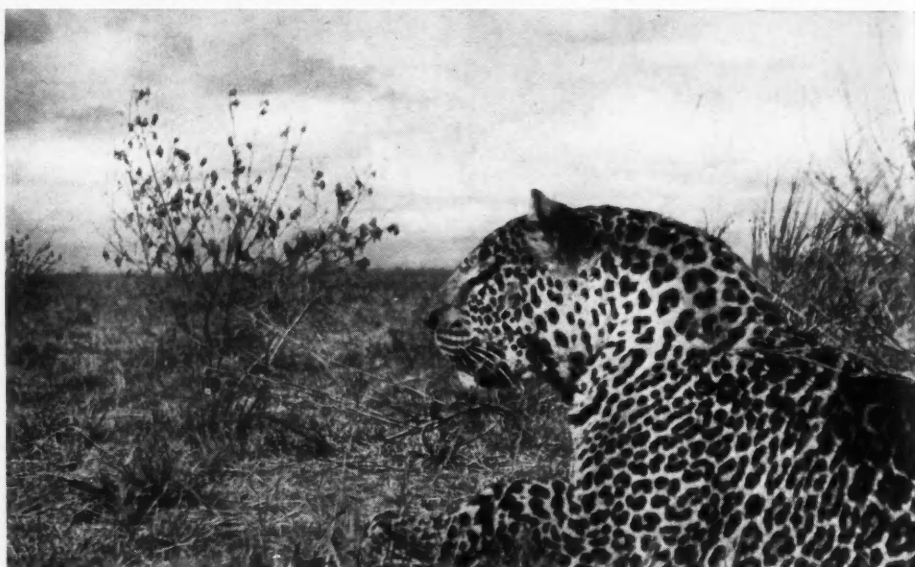
ERRATIC GAME BEHAVIOUR By CLELAND SCOTT

CERTAIN species of game are categorically dismissed as dangerous, bad-tempered, or plain dumb. Yet the more you come to examine the at times strange behaviour of these different beasts the more you realise how inaccurate such sweeping statements are. One cannot be dogmatic about the behaviour of African game. What one man may experience, another, equally truthfully, will deny. The fact is that many beasts have as much individuality as we have. National Parks, excellent and essential though they are, are apt to give a wrong impression, since in them game has nothing to fear, save rows among themselves.

The species about which I try to persuade myself I know most is the lion, partly from watching him on the veld, and even more from living with him in the house. After him comes the leopard, also mainly the domesticated, followed by elephant, hippo, buffalo, and more recently, rhino. From my association with these beasts, not forgetting antelope, gazelle, zebra and oddments like giraffe and pigs, I have come to the conclusion that wild animals have a sixth sense—sometimes. Every now and then their behaviour entirely contradicts such a theory, but at others there seems no other explanation for their conduct. About twenty years ago I caught two complete litters of lion cubs, seven in all, at one swoop, and after that I shot regularly week after week. There was no sport about this, merely an effort to get meat as easily, quickly, and cheaply as possible. Owing to those and other lions, I did most of this shooting for ten years on my own and neighbours' farms. As time went on the game became shy, but not consistently.

If I was very much pressed for time, owing to my infernal farming chores, my only object was to get meat quickly. I noticed that specific herds behaved differently for no seeming reason. One day they would bolt at a range of five hundred yards. Does one send out "waves" of one's evil intentions? Another day the same herd would let me approach to within a hundred and fifty yards, no long-range shot for me, although they had observed me. Sometimes I went through the motions of stalking, carrying a pole instead of a rifle, and still I got contradictory reactions. Beasts like waterbuck or impalla probably live out their entire lives within a radius of ten miles. Eland are, of course, great trekkers, as are zebra, and at times oryx, while the gazelle do not move very far unless there is a drought or locust invasion.

If one's intentions are an open book to game, why do they stand around a fallen comrade? How do they know for certain that you do not want a second beast? Small herds of zebra could often be entirely destroyed; yet



"LEOPARDS ARE GENTLEMEN"

another day as soon as one dropped, the rest of the herd put as much of Africa as possible between you and themselves.

Human beings vary greatly in their outlook as to what is and is not worth while as regards risks, and maybe the same applies to game. For instance, a neighbour of mine, a serious farmer, was tired of lions killing his steers, so he and I decided to "sit up" and teach them a lesson. At barely full darkness up walked number one, a youngish, though full-grown beast. At a range of twelve feet it was not difficult to kill him. About 8 p.m. number two arrived, and he also paid the price of preferring beef to venison. He actually dropped in his tracks and lay sprawled over his own kill. In order to see how good his mane was, we lit a lamp. We had barely put it out when number three came and stood right next his fallen comrade, and he, too, paid the penalty.

As a start one would imagine that a large *boma* (enclosure of packed thorn branches), which was not there the previous night, must be a trifle suspicious? Then the early shots (we fired together) must have been heard by the other two. Perhaps number one, being younger, had not been permitted a good feed the night of the kill, which would account for his very early arrival, unless it were sheer greed? The third was the most amazing; maybe he thought, from its position, that his

friend was actually eating—yet surely the flash, noise, and the lamp must have been a warning? On the other hand, you can put it down to the motto of most lions: "What I have I hold." Yet clever ones never return to a kill. No sixth sense business there.

I hasten to add that my friend was a stockman first and foremost, and was acting in self-defence, as there is no sport about sitting up for lions. Nevertheless, there is a certain attraction in being so close to a lion and listening to the odd and varied noises besides the rending of flesh, even though you are about to hit him far below the belt. I have had a lot of pleasure watching and listening to a pride of lionesses and cubs, especially when they had almost always eaten someone else's stock. Near the end of my farming days, when far too late I was taking it deadly seriously, I, too, was out for blood, when a pair of lionesses decided that my milk herd was ideal for teaching their young how to kill, or at least, pull down a beast. They selected a lame cow, which must have had a horrid death, as the claw marks and trampled ground made it simple to read the story. The youngsters had clawed it all ends up until mother lost patience and showed them how the job should be done. In order to be as inconspicuous as possible, I dug a pit and went to ground in order to obtain a silhouette, in case they would not come right up. Not long after dark up came a three-quarter grown cub. I could hear mama telling it to wait till she investigated, but like the young the world over, it knew better: anyway, it died with a lump of beef in its jaws.

On other occasions I have heard lions literally running round my *boma*, and nothing would induce them to come within range. I regret to state that the male usually skulks in the background until his lioness has proved that the kill is safe. Yet even so, he can be stung, as at times one just will not shoot a lioness, but will wait to kill him. Here one can say intuition is the reason for his behaviour; at least, that sounds kinder than saying it is the nature of the beast and his usual form.

Leopards are quite different, the male is the gallant breadwinner with them. In order to preserve my wretched sheep I made war on the leopards and trapped a lot, giving a percentage of over 80 males. One was either very hungry, which I doubt by his condition, or just plain dumb. I had trap guns at both ends of a small *boma* so that he could see right through. He set off one and shot himself in the foot. That was no gypsy's warning to him, as he went round and committed suicide at the other end; as one rifle had soft-nosed bullets, and the other solids, it was not a case of a bullet going through the back of

(Continued on page 1199)



A LIONESS ON THE VELD. The dropped jaw shows that she is feeling the heat.

ANTIQUE DEALERS' FAIR

BIGGS
of MAIDENHEAD

STAND NUMBER 19

MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH ANTIQUE DEALERS' ASSOCIATION



WILLIAM & MARY OLIVEWOOD CHEST; 18th-CENTURY BRACKET CLOCK by JAS. TREMENT of LONDON; JAMES I SHELL BOX dated LONDON 1621; CHARLES II WINE CUP, LONDON 1670; PAIR OF QUEEN ANNE CANDLESTICKS by MATTHEW COOPER, LONDON 1705

28, 30, 32, HIGH ST., MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE
ESTABLISHED 1866 TEL. (3 lines) 223, 963-4

Telephones: REGent 6545 (6 lines).

Telegrams: Abinitio, Wesdo, London.

SOTHEBY & Co.

34/35, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.1

announce the sale by auction on May 30th, 1949, and following day, of the

Celebrated Collection of Continental Porcelain and Pottery of the late Sir Bernard Eckstein, Bart.

Comprising: Majolica, Palissy-ware dishes, products of Sèvres and other French factories, examples of Copenhagen, Frankenthal, Fulda and early Höchst figures, a remarkable collection of miniature Ludwigsburg groups and figures, fine Nymphenburg figures by Bustelli, and a very extensive collection of Meissen figures, groups, vases, and other wares.



MEISSEN PORCELAIN. AN EARLY CREAM JAR AND COVER; AN ARMORIAL TANKARD; A VERY RARE "HAUSMALER" OCTAGONAL BOWL, DECORATED WITH EIGHT FIGURES REPRESENTING THE CONTINENTS; AND A TANKARD PAINTED BY J. G. HEROLD.

Illustrated catalogue (40 plates) £1. Unillustrated catalogue, price 3d. each, post free (prepaid).

The Hub of a Good Home

STOVES and ranges are very important subjects when it comes to making a home. And whether you wish to instal a luxurious multiple range in a vast country house or a simple stove in a cottage, the Finch Organisation will supply a model to suit each individual taste and pocket. Finch's specialise in stoves and ranges and know that home-proud people need good design and sound quality however small the amount they wish to spend. You are cordially invited to write to Finch for advice and ideas on stoves and ranges.

THE FINCH ORGANISATION
'BUILDING MATERIALS WITH SERVICE'



B. FINCH & CO. LTD.

BELVEDERE WORKS · BARKINGSIDE · ESSEX

Telephone: VAlentine 8888 (20 lines)

SHOWROOMS AT FINCH CORNER, EASTERN AVENUE, ILFORD

GET IN TOUCH

with Mr. Cornhill,
Manager
of our Stoves
and Ranges
Division.

**Sir John's AUSTRALIAN SHERRY SACK**

The wine of the occasion—whether casual or formal. Medium-dry, notable for its clean finish. 15/- a bottle. Those who prefer a brown sherry will always welcome CELLARER'S SPECIAL at the same price.

By Appointment Australian Wine Merchants to H.M. The King
THE EMU WINE COMPANY LTD., LONDON, E3



RIDLERS

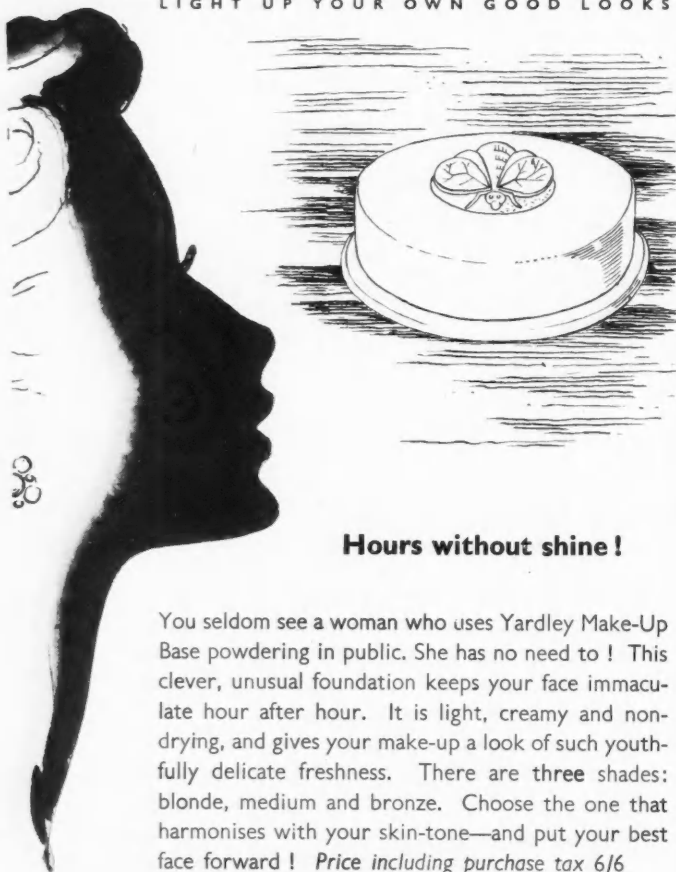
Extra Cuvée

CIDER

A FINE VINTAGE FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS

BOTTLED BY THE MAKERS - RIDLER & SON LTD HEREFORD

LIGHT UP YOUR OWN GOOD LOOKS



Hours without shine!

You seldom see a woman who uses Yardley Make-Up Base powdering in public. She has no need to! This clever, unusual foundation keeps your face immaculate hour after hour. It is light, creamy and non-drying, and gives your make-up a look of such youthfully delicate freshness. There are three shades: blonde, medium and bronze. Choose the one that harmonises with your skin-tone—and put your best face forward! Price including purchase tax 6/6

YARDLEY

33 Old Bond Street, London



Sound Sleepers . . .

As you are carried smoothly and swiftly across France in your Wagon-lit or Couchette you are crossing other sleepers—2112 of them to the mile—each of which must be in precise alignment if the train is to travel without jolt or swerve. Hundreds of men patrol the French Railways every day to scrutinize such details. To help them they have precision instruments such as this *Dansometre* which makes an exact measurement of inequalities of track bed invisible to the eye.

TRAVEL BY TRAIN IN FRANCE

for Safety, Comfort and Punctuality

Information, reservations
and tickets from the prin-
cipal Ticket Agents or
**FRENCH RAILWAYS
LIMITED**
179 Piccadilly, London, W.1

There are French Railway motor-coach tours in the Alps, Jura, Vosges Pyrenees, Auvergne, Riviera, Provence, Côte d'Argent, Normandy and Brittany

CVS-27

Sobranie Americans

are new, but into
their blending and
making goes the

hereditary skill of three generations. The choice of leaf, the care of cut, the touch of this and the flavour of that—this is no new experience for Sobranie craftsmen; they merely adjust standards which have never failed to stand, to the satisfaction of a new taste that has come to stay.



SOBRANIE American No. 50

Made by the makers of Balkan Sobranie at Sobranie House, London, E.C.1



his head and into his foot. Leopards are gentlemen.

Buffalo have earned a more unpleasant reputation than any other beast in Africa—be they the ordinary Cape type, the Sudan kind, or the red Congo ones. They are sinister-looking beasts, though they can also look extremely handsome, almost benevolent, and at times very bovine; with heads up, noses outstretched, and horns laid back, they are a lovely sight. I have always felt rather scared of buffalo, though I was never chased by a bull in a field at home. Yet up to date it is the one beast which has never done anything "wrong," although I have followed a number of my own and other people's wounded ones. I remember two in particular. With the first I had covered myself in glory by missing him clean at a range of at most twenty-five yards. It sounds impossible, yet I fired over his head, and it was a good one. All I can say in defence is that he appeared very suddenly and it was one of those hurried snaps that seem so easy. As he turned and lumbered off I plugged him twice. Once I came up with him, but all I could see in the very dense bush was his large hindquarters. After my recent performance I was debating whether to try one of those paralysing tail-piece shots, when he moved on. That initial miss gave me one of the most strenuous and depressing days I have ever had, and I never got the poor buffalo. Luckily, I was hunting an area with no inhabitants, and where few people ever went. I had left camp around 5 a.m., being after lion, armed with a handful of raisins and a bottle of tea, and we got back to camp at 5.30 p.m., still waiting for breakfast; the only satisfaction I got was that my tracker was more done in than I, in spite of drinking a lot of very peculiar-looking water. What lost me that buffalo was the fact that after a mile or two he stopped bleeding just as he got on to first stony and then rocky ground, which



TWO LIONS AND THEIR PREY

extended over a wide area, and although we cast far and wide ahead, we never found any tracks leading out; perhaps he died inside.

The second one was merely a case of following a copious blood spoor for a mile and a half, when we found the buffalo almost dead. He was incapable of getting up, but if looks could have killed, his would. I have never been so conscious of so malevolent an expression. Neither of those buffalo did any of the things they so often do; no circling, no waiting, and no pretence of a charge, although number one must have heard me once or twice, and probably winded me later on. Other buffalo I have hunted have behaved equally amiably, though the breed has gored enough experienced hunters.

Crop-raiding elephants are a law unto themselves. They, I feel, consider that they have always covered vast areas and eaten what they liked where and when they liked, and intend to go on as they always have, however high the casualty rate. How else can one explain that the same herd will continue to raid crops, though each sortie loses them members, owing to the efforts of the elephant control officers, since elephants are intelligent

beasts? Such herds will attack and not flee on scenting man. While one sympathises with some tribes suffering from determined crop raiders, one has none for others, who plant maize right next to a well-worn elephant path to water below. These people bleat loudly when the elephant eat their crops, and who can blame the latter? The Africans are too lackadaisical to put up any form of stockade, even though they have had to cut down a lot of trees to prepare the ground for planting; it is so much less trouble to burn them than make a fence.

The black rhino, surely the most stupid of all animals, blunders his way through life, but even he, in time, realises that man can be harmless. His cousin, the white rhino, is as angelic as he is nasty.

I have experience of the latter only on the west bank of the Nile in Uganda and in the Hluhluwe game reserve in Natal. In both areas they are as friendly as Saint Bernard dogs, and I have yet to hear of anyone being hurt by a white rhino.

All game seems to learn remarkably quickly once an area is set aside as a National Park; they become most considerate and no longer charge the smell that so recently spelt danger. One habit that game will seemingly never abandon, especially zebra, is that of crossing a road in front of a moving car; this sort of playing "last touch" seems a never-ending source of pleasure. Wart-hogs do not appear to care for dallying close to man. Giraffe, on the other hand, become very tame and assume an expression almost as supercilious as the camel's.

Humanity suffers from "liver," some more than others, so a similar state of affairs must account for some of the most rule-breaking behaviour that one witnesses and hears about. There they have my sympathy, since rules are made to be broken, and it is such fun breaking them.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FOLK-LORE

By GEOFFREY GRIGSON

THERE is a book that no one has ever written, which might be called *The Mind of the Countryman*. In a way it would be a book of reconstruction, because the mind changes. Or at any rate it has changed very much within the last hundred years. Read about the English in Taine's brilliant *Notes sur l'Angleterre*, for which he gathered the material in the 'fifties, and you may well think that we are now altogether a different people. No doubt the countryman of 1949 is altogether different from the countryman who was his ancestor in 1849. But I wonder that no one has ever thought of deducing or reconstructing the countryman's mind from all the evidence of folk-lore and song and tale which inquisitive scholars have piled up since the brothers Grimm interested Europe in the folk mentality.

I was set to thinking about this not long ago when I went up to a cottage for a cutting of a peculiarly fine moss rose which grew against the wall. I took my cutting, and was then told to wait a minute. The man came back with half a handful of wheat. "Now," he said, "when you plant that, just slit up the stem for an inch, and put a grain in the slit. Then it will grow for sure." Before I went, he showed me how to start up the new tractor on the farm with a blank cartridge. A contrast of the new and the old.

"Putting in the wisdom" is how I have heard that ritual of planting described since. So you see the reconstruction I am thinking of. It is a full picture I want of the mind of Englishmen when "putting in the wisdom" would have seemed peculiar to no one, when it was merely one of a hundred necessary and, I suppose one must say, irrational observances.

Everywhere, I suspect, there are still far many more fragments of the old body of tradition than is generally believed. Yet the old mania for collecting such fragments had declined, as though all the work had been done;

and writers on the countryside treat the collected fragments or the surviving customs and ceremonials only as so many curios which add an e to the word "old" for calling out *olde worlde* sentiments. Folk-lorists themselves have been much to blame. They have been sentimental, where, like the Swedes or the Irish Folk-lore Commission, they should have been scientific and systematic. Sentimentality breeds a worse sentimentality. When I was a child in East Cornwall, a pisky was still a pisky and not altogether a pleasant or kindly creature. He has now in my own county become commercialised into a little brass ornament who costs a shilling and may help you to win the football pool. Folk-songs have been sentimentalised. Sung as no one ever sung them through the country, they sound pleasant on the air. Someone will say "This is a Devon folk-song" or "This is a folk-song from Essex" when the song was no more than recorded for the first time in Devon or in Essex. What we do not realise is that folk-songs were a

THE FACE (For Sebastian)

"WHAT do you watch in the pool,
Lying there staring?"
"A fish with a spiny crest,
A newt with a yellow chest,
Fierce beetles glaring."

"Do you not see a face
Lifted in greeting?"
"Yes, I see eyes, lips,
Dark hair that falls and drips,
My own hair meeting."

"Is it a face like yours?
Like Sister? Brother?"
"No, it's some strange child,
Beautiful, smiling, wild,
And like no other."

O.

possession of a whole people, from Cornwall to Cumberland. The songs were a part of their lives, helping a poor and hard-worked peasantry to live at all. Indeed, what folk-songs may have meant, and probably did mean we can see from the account of a modern collector of songs in the Central Provinces of India. Verrier Elwin has collected songs in the great plain of Chhattisgarh. "Life in Chhattisgarh," he says, "is hard, dusty and unrewarded: it might well be hopeless were it not for the happiness that song brings to the meanest hovel."

I do not so much regret the gradual disappearance of folk-songs in the English counties, because it would be the plain truth that that they are no longer so necessary as they once were. But I do regret that we understand so little about them. And I regret that the words of so many songs as we have them have been bowdlerised out of their nature, bowdlerised and again sentimentalised so that they give us an even less accurate taste of the vital concerns and ways of our ancestors.

Much folk-lore has been bowdlerised or sifted in the same fashion. It has been prettified. Prettified fairies and piskies are more to our liking than the recollection of harsh goblins like the Barghest or the Church-grim, or Tom Dockin, who ate bad children with his iron teeth, or the Melsh Dick, who lived in the woods and kept children away from the unripe hazel nuts, or the Red-man, who lurked in old wells. I knew of a farm near Polperro in Cornwall where the goblin, variously known, according to Elizabeth Wright's *Rustic Speech and Folk-lore*, as the Hobthrust or Billy-blin, or Robin-round-cap, was supposed to have threshed the corn in barn, until the inevitable happened. The farmer's wife made him a new suit of clothes and left them in the barn. The Hobthrust came and put the clothes on and disappeared. It is not only a pretty story for children. If you read the autobiographical scraps of John Clare, the poet, who

went out threshing with his father when he was a small boy, or Stephen Duck's poem *The Thresher's Labour* you realise the abominable drudgery of threshing with the flail:

*In briny streams our sweat descends apace,
Drops from our locks or trickles down our face.*

*No intermission in our work we know;
The noisy threshal must for ever go;
Their master absent, others safely play,
The sleeping threshal, does itself betray . . .
Week after week we this dull task pursue
Unless when winnowing days produce a new.*

No wonder, then, it was necessary to have a tale of a beneficent if touchy goblin who would at times perform this worst of the old farming jobs.

Indeed, it is much of the attraction of folk-lore that we can use it to reconstruct the everyday life and interests and hopes and fears and desires of the people who lived in the villages and on the farms. Human beings are philosophic creatures, day-dreaming creatures, imaginative creatures, who look for explanations and consolations. A Wiltshire man told me the other day that you could bury your sorrows by cutting a ring for each one of them in an elder stick, and then burying the stick. A folk-song such as *Foggy, Foggy Dew* (you can find the text of it, unbowdlerised, in the Oxford Book of

Light Verse, or you can buy a record of it—banned in Australia—delightfully sung by Peter Pears accompanied by Benjamin Britten) compresses into itself the joys and the bitter consequences of village situations such as we all know when they end in court in a maintenance order. And so it goes with every oddment of folk-lore of every kind.

If these oddments attract you at all, it is as well to combine with them some inklings of anthropology, say Franz Boas's chapter on Mythology and Folk-lore in the book edited by him called *General Anthropology*. If collecting the oddments attracts you, there is an admirable Irish handbook or encyclopaedia, Seán O Súilleabhúin's *Hardbook of Irish Folk-lore*, which was published in Ireland in 1942—"an encyclopaedia of Irish, and, indeed, of West European tradition as well," as the introduction by the Irish Folk-lore Commission describes it, "an inventory of the long-neglected, and, in great part, unknown archive to which every age and generation of our people has contributed over limitless wastes of time; a treasure house of fact and fancy, of ritual and observance, custom and belief."

Folk-lore is not a very fortunate word. It has shifted its meaning a bit until it suggests to most of us sentimental maiden ladies making scarves on a loom or else cross-gartered reviva-

lists prancing and dancing on an Oxfordshire green. But in fact, it has to do with man, as Seán O Súilleabhúin says, and all of man's activities. It has to do with his houses, his dress, his food, his social dealings, his education, his religion, his festivals and amusements, birth, marriage, death, and all that he believes about an afterworld. Folk-lore is everything from house-leek set on the roof to prevent the house from burning to the good luck and bad luck of the number seven or the colour green, everything from supernatural hags who steal children and eat them to the right way of confining the body or the right day for planting onions. It is everything from going to church on three Sundays after a burial to a pigeon which says "My feet, are bleeding, Betty," from drinking well water when you are ill to beliefs about the Twelve Days of Christmas, or the ill-omened birds called the Seven Whistlers. The six whistle after the seventh, and when they find him the world will end.

It would be curious to take Seán O Súilleabhúin's questionnaires and work with them, not in a country village, but through a street of mock-Tudor villas in a dormitory suburb of South London. The results might be surprising, since odd beliefs—odd by our standard—persist among the English much more than we believe.

THE PARTRIDGE PROBLEM By J. B. DROUGHT

RECENTLY it has been reported that the General Purposes Committee of the Cornish County Council, to the indignation of local sportsmen, have made an order "prohibiting the taking of partridges by any means and their sale in shops". This arbitrary decree is, so far as I am aware, without precedent, for, although county councils have always had the power, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, to vary the periods at which lesser game birds, such as snipe and wildfowl, may be shot, none has ever interfered with any of the major species, whose open seasons are statutory and subject to the Game Laws, which, one would suppose, are variable only by Act of Parliament. Whatever may be the legal aspect, however, it is surely questionable whether such unilateral action is in the best interests of sport.

For any parallel to the Cornish situation it is necessary to look to Eire, where for nearly twenty years shooting of all classes of game has been either prohibited or curtailed over the country as a whole or any part of it at the discretion of the Minister of Justice from year to year. These powers were given by new Game Laws enacted in 1930, when, following the long period of insurrection and civil strife, stocks of grouse, pheasants and partridges had dwindled almost to the point of extinction. I had some experience of that scheme, both at its inception and in the five years that followed, and I doubt whether it justified the high hopes of its promoters. So far as my memory serves, partridge shooting was entirely suspended for the first two years, was then permitted for a fortnight, and was extended to a month in the fourth season. The open seasons have varied in like fashion ever since, and although in the earlier years, and in the pastoral and arable areas of Meath, Kildare and Co. Cork, a decent show of birds again accumulated, game stocks in Southern Ireland generally are now at as low an ebb as ever. It is, however, valueless to institute comparisons with conditions obtaining over here for two good reasons. Eire never has been, nor ever will be, a good partridge country in the sense that England is; nor will game stocks ever thrive until the poaching so prevalent in Ireland is considerably reduced.

At the same time I doubt whether, save theoretically, a total suspension of partridge shooting for a season or two is beneficial in the long run. At first, of course, there may be a marked improvement in the number of birds seen, but where coverts are not broken up and the old birds are not killed, they will outlive their capacity for breeding at the expense of young and virile stock. For partridges, unlike pheasants, are not promiscuous in their mating. Neither will they, as a rule, put up with second

best, so that however many birds may be in evidence on any shoot, unless they constitute a reasonable number of "true" pairs, one might as well, so far as a future generation is concerned, have half the number or even none at all.

Every student of sporting records will probably agree that to a very much greater extent than is the case with other game birds, the fortunes of the partridge population have always been very largely dependent upon agricultural prosperity. In other words, the richer and more highly cultivated the land, the more abundant and robust are the birds thereon. So that, to get a true perspective of the partridge world to-day, one must first of all consider to what extent it has been influenced by changing conditions in the countryside.

In the light of present-day experience, it is difficult to visualise a land in which partridges increased and multiplied as spontaneous products of the soil. Yet one reads in the letters of Gilbert White of "partridges wild bred on the verge of Wolmer Forest, which in dry seasons swarmed to such a degree that parties of unreasonable sportsmen killed as many as thirty brace a day." And it is a curious fact that in 1887, exactly a century after the publication of the *History of Selborne*, 4,109 partridges were shot in four days on the Grange estate, the self-same ground of which White wrote. This was due not so much to any intensive methods of protection as to the improvement in weapons and the inauguration of driving game. As a rule the sportsman of sixty years ago shot over dogs, because, so long as cover was abundant and crops were sown broadcast, game lay close till late on in the season. But when the farmer began to sow his roots in drills, and first the scythe and then the mechanical reaper gradually reduced the stubbles to a minimum, dogs went out and beaters came in.

Even so, it is probable that in the '80s and '90s many more partridges were bagged than to-day. There is little doubt, in my opinion, that the almost invariable supply of birds and the corresponding bags obtained in those days were due to the extent of cultivation prevailing. For the most part, estates were farmed as well as shot over by their owners, who saw to it that nothing designed to improve the sporting amenities of their properties was neglected. Very often, in fact, agricultural considerations took second place.

In those days, therefore, there was a good deal of justification for the contention that partridges were best left to work out their own salvation. There was an abundance of cover, as there was of natural food. There was also a sufficiency of wealth to ensure that the countryside as a whole was well kept. So the

partridge flourished, under protection from its natural enemies to an extent beyond that which would be fixed by Nature; and generally speaking, although a vast toll was taken of the rising generation of birds each year, there still remained a stock largely in excess of minimum requirements. Then came the complete bouleversement of the England that was, involving not only the breaking up of large properties and wholesale individual retrenchment, but also a new system of agriculture.

These are the major factors which have intensified a hundredfold the struggle for existence of the partridge population. Its welfare is largely a matter of intelligent keeping, but keepers cost money, and in consequence their numbers are limited. "Rural development" has absorbed much game-holding ground; on land that a generation ago yielded its hundred brace or so now stands a garden city. The truth of the old saying that "the partridge follows the plough" has never so well been exemplified as in the complete absence of birds on thousands of acres of once cultivated land on which to-day the plough is never seen. Hedges cut to the bone, and ditches grubbed bare of the last weed and seed, deprive the birds of food and nesting cover; tarred and macadamised roads have replaced the gritty surfaces in which partridges once delighted. Modern chemical manures, spread broadcast, destroy the insect life on which their health so much depends. Ploughing immediately after harvest, and tractor farming, tend further to reduce natural food supplies, and the enormous increase in the number of small poultry farms, whose birds, turned out to earn their living in the open fields, contaminate the ground, contributes very largely to the risk of those diseases to which partridges are prone. In short, in the altered circumstances of to-day, partridges find the scales weighted heavily against them.

Even so, I do not believe that the solution lies in suspending shooting so much as in restricting it. I express a purely personal opinion in reiterating what I have suggested more than once in *COUNTRY LIFE*: that the open season for partridges might well be curtailed to the period October 1—December 31. This would prevent the shooting of many young birds and the killing off of, so to put it, the geese that lay the golden eggs. For in a mild winter partridges will pair in January and every hen lost then means a brood the fewer in the nesting season. But I do suggest that if and when any such legislation should be enacted, it should apply to the country as a whole, for if county councils are to fix arbitrary periods for shooting at their own sweet will, conditions will become chaotic.

BROOKLANDS of BOND STREET LTD.

SOLE LONDON **healey** & HOME COUNTIES

DISTRIBUTORS



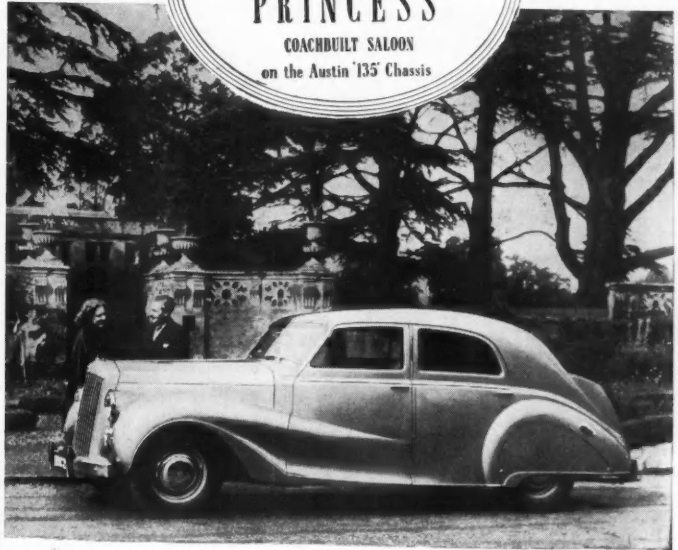
the 'sportsmobile' Convertible Drop-head Coupe with winding windows.

In addition to the 'Sportsmobile', the Healey range includes the 2.4 litre 'Mille Miglia' Saloon, and a 2.4 litre Roadster. In spite of the demands of the export market, a limited number of these superb cars is now available for home delivery.



"The fastest Car in the World in Series Production."
—The Motor

On view at
BROOKLANDS OF BOND STREET, LIMITED
103, New Bond Street, London, W.1.
MAYfair 8351/6.



A Car for To-morrow . . .

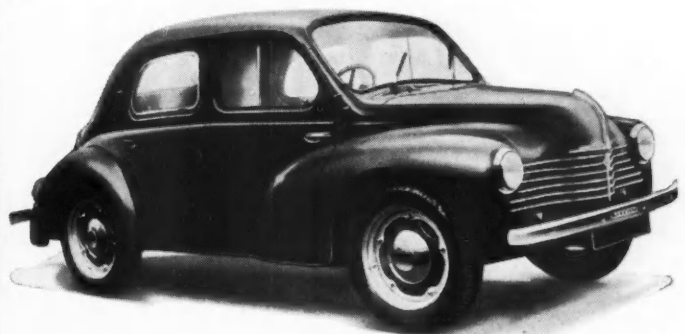
A modern expression of the coachbuilder's traditional art
happily complementing the reliability of the automobile
engineer's latest achievement

VANDEN PLAS (ENGLAND) 1923, LIMITED, KINGSBURY WORKS, KINGSBURY, LONDON, N.W.9
Telephone: COLINDALE 6171-2.

BARROW LIGHT
BARROW HEAVY
S. M. V.
SPORTS CAR
SUPER CAR
SUPER CAR
FRONT TRACTOR
SUPER 'L' TYPE GIANT
SUPER HIGH PRESSURE GIANT
SUPER TRACTION
SUPER GRIP-TRACTOR

A tyre for every purpose and every vehicle
INDIA
"The finest Tyres made"

INDIA TYRE & RUBBER CO. LTD., INCHINNAN, RENFREWSHIRE



'Most economical by a large margin' (The Motor)

Already proving itself in striking fashion on continental roads, the latest product of the Renault factory will undoubtedly add new laurels to a famous name. A full four seater, and fitted with four doors, the saloon body is comparable in roominess with a much larger vehicle, yet the 760 c.c. four cylinder engine (with three bearing crankshaft) will maintain a comfortable cruising speed of well over 50 miles an hour. Under test by *The Motor* the Renault 760 recorded approximately 60 miles per gallon at a constant 30 m.p.h., and 47 miles per gallon at a constant 50 m.p.h. No wonder that *The Motor* describes this new Renault as "most economical by a large margin, of the cars submitted for road test since the war".

BRIEF SPECIFICATION

Four cylinder engine with three bearing crankshaft.
Cubic capacity 760 c.c.
Three forward gears and reverse.
Lockheed hydraulic brakes.
Independent four wheel springing.
Wheelbase 6ft. 11in., overall length 11ft. 10in., overall width 4ft. 8 1/2in., height 4ft. 9in.
Luggage compartment, spare wheel, battery and tools under front bonnet.
6 volt battery, capacity 75 amp. hrs.
Twin electric screen wipers.

THE NEW REAR-ENGINE

RENAULT '760'

**FOUR SEATS
FOUR DOORS
FOUR CYLINDERS**

RENAULT LIMITED WESTERN AVENUE LONDON W.3

CYS-247

£50 DIVIDEND



Other things being equal, it is reasonable that you should pay a higher price for a better tractor. That is why the 'Cropmaster' costs a little more than many other machines.

But that's not the whole story. The farmer who invests in a David Brown can actually save as much as £50 a year.

It isn't just a question of paraffin being cheaper; tax or no tax, the 'Cropmaster' is a money-saver even compared with other paraffin-engined tractors. Nor is this all; few small farmers can afford to run two tractors; they want a reliable long-life machine to do all their jobs, without stoppages and constant repair bills.

They can have all this, and a £50 saving on fuel and extra work done by soundly investing in a 'Cropmaster.'

It's the best all-round tractor in the world.

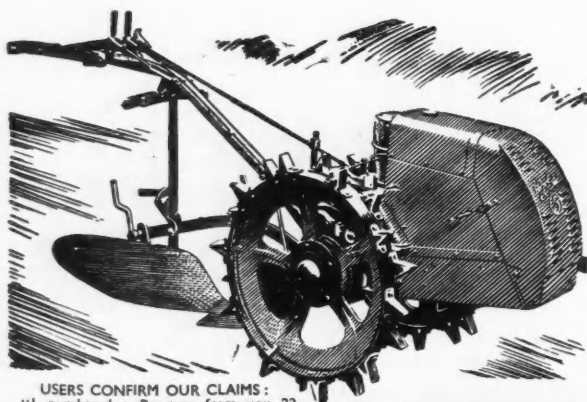
Consult your dealer for details of the Power-controlled Semi-trailer Mower

DAVID BROWN



The World's Finest Tractors & Implements

DAVID BROWN TRACTORS LIMITED MELTHAM



USERS CONFIRM OUR CLAIMS:
 "I purchased a Rowtrac from you 22 months ago. This machine has given every satisfaction. I have been amazed at the work it has done."
 "The Rowtrac is not a toy but a valuable asset to a holding of any description. It has not cost a penny in repairs."
 "I am more than satisfied at the wonderful work it achieves."
 "I have yet to find a tractor to come up to the Rowtrac, never mind surpass it."
 "The Rowtrac works from morning to night without having to stop at ends for a rest."

EVERY FOOD GROWER
 NEEDS A

Rowtrac

- 1 PLOUGHING
- 2 CULTIVATING
- 3 HARROWING
- 4 DISCING
- 5 HOEING

*Wheels fitted with pneumatics can be supplied.

GEO. MONRO, Ltd.

Send for folder 14/C.5.
 (Machinery Department)
 WALTHAM CROSS, HERTS

FARMING NOTES

MEAT RATIONS

FOUR hundred thousand meat rations have been lost, the N.F.U. estimate, through sheep being worried by dogs in the northern counties. It is reckoned that over 1,000 sheep and lambs were destroyed last year and, despite repeated appeals to dog-owners, the losses have been worse this spring. As the N.F.U. rightly say, the public can help in the drive for increased meat rations by keeping their dogs under control. Continued losses from sheep worrying can only lead to more farmers dispensing with sheep on their farms. The N.F.U. have also in recent days pointed out how the 3 oz. of meat can be added to the weekly ration by allowing farmers sufficient feeding-stuffs to increase pig production, particularly for pork. If more feeding-stuffs are issued immediately, which may mean buying some with dollars from America, we should increase the number of breeding gilts by 500,000 in the next year and these, farrowing in due course, would by October, 1950, add 500,000,000 lb. of pork to our annual meat production, equivalent to nearly 10 lb. for every one of the population, and 3 oz. on to the weekly meat ration. It is all to the good that the public should think of British agriculture in terms of meat rations. Supplies of meat from our own farms offer a much more certain prospect than the projected developments in the northern territories of Australia, desirable as these may be in the interests of Australia and ourselves.

Slaughter of Horses

ONE of the particular points to be considered by the Minister of Agriculture's Committee of Enquiry into the export and slaughter of horses is the desirability of encouraging the breeding of horses for slaughter. That this should have become a serious consideration worthy of official enquiry shows how far mechanisation has proceeded in this country. It would indeed be an extraordinary state of affairs if horses were bred deliberately for their meat rather than for service as draught or riding animals. It will also be the concern of the Committee to make recommendations about the prevention of unnecessary suffering by horses intended for slaughter. To the countryman it seems much preferable that horses which have finished their useful lives should be slaughtered locally rather than consigned alive to the towns or even shipped to the Continent. As Lord Roseberry is the Chairman of this Committee and another member is Lord Digby, both of whom have a close knowledge of the horse world, there is every reason to feel confident that it will do its work with understanding and commonsense.

Teaching the Teachers

A MAIN activity of the Association of Agriculture is to provide instructional courses for school teachers who are ready to learn more about the place of agriculture in our national life. Conferences in London and elsewhere are evidently meeting the need. At one recent conference 180 teachers from secondary and modern schools turned up when only 60 were expected. The Association's summer programme includes further conferences at Manchester and Aberdeen and in Monmouthshire and the Midlands. Mr. Alexander Hay, the Secretary of the Association of Agriculture, is well qualified to organise such courses, as he had some experience of teaching agricultural subjects before he went to the B.B.C., which he left last year to take on this new work. If the teachers in town schools as well as those in village schools gain a true understanding of the proper part of farming in the balance of our national affairs, we can look forward to a better

appreciation among the coming generation of the need for maintaining and developing agriculture, even if again in the future it may seem for a time better business to neglect home supplies for cheaper sources of supply abroad. This is the fundamental value of the work which the association is doing.

Gentle Cattle

AN Australian writer, Mr. A. W. Casserley, believes that women are better able than men to teach cattle docility and good manners. He mentions Miss Marie Reid, of Kywanna stud on the border of New South Wales and Victoria, who has been working with beef Shorthorns preparing a team of seven animals for the Sydney Royal Show and the Brisbane Royal Show. As the calves learn to eat Miss Reid treats them individually, and so becomes a foster-mother whom they obey implicitly. There is, according to the story, no crashing of gates, yelping of dogs, cracking of whips or shouting in the Kywanna yards and paddocks. Miss Reid speaks softly to the bulls and they stand quietly to be groomed, washed or photographed. No doubt there are examples in this country also to prove Mr. Casserley's theory. I can report one way of making wild cattle out of animals that were completely quiet and docile as calves. It can be done at this time of year by turning calves out of a yard where they have been hand-fed and letting them straight away run out in a big field where they will chase round and round and possibly break through a fence, so that eventually they have to be rounded up from the spinneys and woods of the neighbourhood. This happened to one bunch of heifers that I bought, and it has taken a year to get them at all accustomed to human beings again.

Calf Subsidies

TALKS are now going on between the farming organisations and the Ministry of Agriculture to settle the future terms of the subsidies given on calves that are reared satisfactorily. The present rates are £4 for steer calves and £3 for heifer calves, and the total bill over the four years for which the subsidy has been approved will be £30 million. There are strong arguments for reducing the subsidy paid on heifer calves and putting the extra money on to the steer calves, as many farmers, like myself, rear heifer calves anyway for dairy herd replacements. It is nice to receive a gift of £3 for doing something that one has to do anyway, but it is a waste of public money. It may well prove better to adjust the subsidy rates from next September onwards to give £5 on steer calves and only £1 on heifer calves. An alternative to the calf subsidy is an increase in the price paid for the finished product—the fat beast. Mr. Tom Williams has said that to put a penny a pound on to the finished article would cost £32 million. I do not know the basis of his calculations, but it seems that he is including all fat cattle. Obviously such a price increase intended to stimulate the raising of cattle for beef need not be given on bulls, cows and calves for veal. If one excludes them, the cost of raising the dressed carcass weight by a penny a pound would be £3,100,000, or over the 4-year period not more than £15 million at the outside. So if the £30 million of public money already earmarked stands good for the encouragement to be given to raising more beef cattle, the price of beef could be increased by 2d. a pound, which would be a substantial inducement and would save form-filling and official inspections.

CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

ONLY 100,000 CLAIMS
ON THE £300,000,000

WITH only six weeks left to June 30, the date by which all claims for loss of development value attributable to the Town and Country Planning Act have to be lodged with the Central Land Board, only 100,000 applications have been received. This figure was given by Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, the Board's chairman, at a Press conference held last Monday. It represented, so far as he could tell, only a small fraction of the £300,000,000 available for distribution, and he was seriously alarmed that at this late date so few people had come forward.

Of the claims so far received, many were in respect of single unbuilt-on plots, and the Board knew, from development charges that they had collected, that these worked out at an average of less than £200. If, therefore, all the claims were for unbuilt-on plots, they would represent £20,000,000 at the most. Obviously they were not, and some claims were for larger amounts and some for smaller. "But I make no secret," he added, "of the fact that there are no very big claims."

NO CLAIM OF £1,000,000

RUMOURS of claims swallowing up millions of pounds, said Sir Malcolm, were nonsense. The Board had not yet had one of anything like £1,000,000. He wished that to be generally known, because apparently responsible individuals were making irresponsible forecasts that payments would represent a few pence in the pound. Neither they nor anyone else yet had any real evidence of what the claims would amount to. He was afraid that some legitimate claimants were being put off by rumours to the effect that it was not worth while to apply. He advised them not to listen to such rumours, pointing out that they had nothing to lose by filling up the form S.I., but that if they did not do so by June 30 they could not get anything.

DEVELOPMENT CHARGE
APPEALS

WHETHER or not there should be a right of appeal against development charges imposed by the Central Land Board had shortly before been debated in the House of Lords, when Viscount Simon pressed for the inclusion in the Lands Tribunal Bill of a new clause providing that any person aggrieved by the determination of a development charge should be able to appeal to the Lands Tribunal.

Lord Simon said that since the Town and Country Planning Act was passed there had been a great deal of feeling and some discontent about the way in which development charges had been fixed. The Statute said that they were to be fixed by the Central Land Board. In practice they were ascertained . . . by a district valuer, who acted, he supposed, as an agent of the Central Land Board. When a figure had been arrived at, it was approved and certified by the Central Land Board. And that was the amount that had to be paid. What happened was that again and again a man, whether he was small or great, who knew that he had to pay something for development value if he was given leave to develop, was told that he had to pay a certain amount. If he said: "But how did you arrive at a figure like that? What was the calculation which lead you to that conclusion?" he was told: "That has nothing to do with you. I tell you that that is the amount, and as it is the amount certified by the Central Land Board, pay it you must or proceedings can be taken against you."

LORD CHANCELLOR'S
REFUSAL

THE Lord Chancellor said that he was unable to accept the amendment, or anything like it. "I feel," he said, "that the present Tribunal, presided over by Sir Malcolm Eve, consisting, as it does, of lawyers and surveyors, is the best we can devise, but, if this Appeal Tribunal which is to be constituted is better than the present Tribunal, let us sack the existing Tribunal and have the Appeal Tribunal. If it is not better, then do not have an appeal from the existing Tribunal to the new Tribunal. You would not be better off, but you would have unconscionable delay, and the whole thing would be held up more than it is to-day."

LACK OF SURVEYORS

THERE are sound reasons for granting right of appeal to those dissatisfied with the development charges they are called upon to pay—stronger, perhaps, than those advanced in the House of Lords. The chief of these reasons is that the Central Land Board is not provided with a staff of qualified surveyors and of necessity relies upon the assessment of the district valuer when determining a charge. Thus, if the district valuer and the applicant are unable to reach agreement, the Land Board has no means of deciding which of the two is correct. And if it accepts the district valuer's assessment and the applicant considers the charge to be excessive, it may well be that the scheme in question will be abandoned, which, if it were to happen on a large scale, would inevitably result in general frustration, and the loss to the country of valuable development. There are, indeed, numerous experts who say that the Town and Country Planning Act is having just that effect.

SPORTING ESTATE FOR SALE

MR. ALAN D. PILKINGTON is to sell Achvorasdale, a mixed sporting estate ten miles from Thurso, Caithness. The property, which includes the districts of Sheberter and Shurrery, extends to 20,556 acres, and in 1947, at Achvorasdale alone, the following mixed bag was obtained:—83 partridges, 20 snipe, 22 woodcock, 128 duck, 125 pigeon, 18 geese, 4 hares, 495 rabbits, 9 stags and 2 hinds—a total of just over 900 head. The estate is in the hands of Mr. F. F. Bradshaw, who is also offering Arnicle, a property of 6,723 acres at Glenbarr, Argyllshire.

Brierley and Ivington, an agricultural estate of 1,849 acres situated in the valley of the River Arrow, two miles from Leominster, Herefordshire, has been bought privately, before the auction, by two of the principal tenants. The property comprises seven farms and two smallholdings and the sale was negotiated by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley in conjunction with Messrs. Russell, Baldwin and Bright, local agents.

LORD WALPOLE SEEKS
A TENANT

LORD WALPOLE is seeking a tenant for Mannington Hall, a 15th-century moated house with 20 acres near North Walsham, Norfolk. He has asked Messrs. Hampton and Sons to ask a rental of £300 a year.

Lord Burghley has instructed the same agents to find a buyer for "Tilton", his Elizabethan home, near Battle, Sussex.

Messrs. Hampton and Sons, with Messrs. Hewett and Lee, of Guildford, have also sold Wheatley Farm, a fruit and hop farm of 330 acres at Bentley, near Farnham, Hampshire.

PROCURATOR.

The Royal Horticultural
SocietyGREAT SPRING
FLOWER SHOW

ROYAL HOSPITAL GROUNDS
CHELSEA

May 25, 26 and 27, 1949

Hours and Prices of Admission for Non-Fellows:

Wednesday, May 25	- -	12 noon to 8 p.m.	- - -	10/-
Thursday, May 26	- -	8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.	- - -	5/-
Friday, May 27	- - -	8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.	- - -	2/6

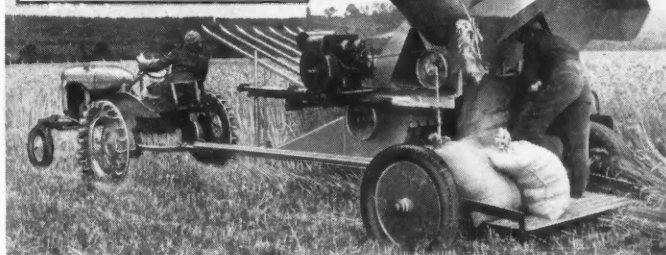
Fellows' Tickets admit free.

Anyone interested in horticulture is eligible for election as a Fellow and is invited to join the Society.

For particulars apply to:

THE SECRETARY, R.H.S., VINCENT SQUARE, S.W.1.

Place your order NOW
-for delivery in time
for 1949 Harvest!



The Wild MODEL 50 HARVEST THRESHER

-the direct approach
to Harvesting

-takes the grain from the heads of corn, leaving the straw and empty heads standing and undamaged in the field for subsequent disposal as required.

Price complete £395 For details write:—

M. B. WILD & CO. LTD., 50 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1 : ABBey 4686

Rep'd. Office & Works: Argyll St. Nchells, Birmingham, 7.

Extract from Report on standard machine used in 1948 Harvest:

"The Machine was working in Holdfast Wheat and during a period of 93 hours harvested 107 tons 2 cwt. This time included standby time of men getting to and from the job, and greasing and maintenance time of the machine. This gives an average output of 23 cwt. per hour overall, and during one hour's consistent running the peak recorded was 36 cwt."

THE BADGER

Ernest Neal

"It has thrilled me as few books have done in the past 20 years."—BRIAN VESEY-FITZGERALD.

"Altogether admirable, clearly written, first-rate photographs... first-hand observation."—T.L.S.

"A very remarkable book for its subject and treatment."

—DR. C. E. RAVEN. 12s. 6d.

AGATHA CHRISTIE

"CROOKED HOUSE"

Her 49th detective novel
and her best
since 'Roger Ackroyd'

Out on Monday. 8s. 6d.

CRICKET DIALOGUE

C.H. Taylor & D.H. Macindoe

An instructional book on the basic principles of cricket, in the form of a dialogue between the authors. With a foreword by R.W.V. Robins.

Out on Monday. Illustrated. 6s.

BUTTERFLIES

Vere Temple

A new volume in the BRITAIN IN PICTURES series. This book describes the butterflies of the various families found in Britain—a book of descriptive beauty and scientific accuracy.

Illustrated. 5s.

COLLINS

NEW BOOKS

A JOURNALIST'S PLAN FOR THE PRESS

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

MR. ROBERT SINCLAIR, who has written *The British Press* (Home and Van Thal, 8s. 6d.), served newspapers in many capacities and throughout many years. He knows what he is talking about. His book is well worth reading because of the balance of the author's opinions. This balance usually operates where knowledge, instead of prejudice or passion, determines what is said. Thus, those who see British newspapers as base and venal sheets, working solely to advance the interests of hard-faced, hard-hearted capitalistic owners, selling their souls to the advertisers who buy their space: these will find little here to support their views; but neither is Mr. Sinclair of the party that

control. Eight proprietors control newspapers having a daily circulation of 16,000,000. "The very functioning of Parliament and the law can occur in the full sight of the public solely by their consent. I think that situation, in a democracy, is quite wrong."

The author's solution would be to insist that the owners of newspaper printing machines should be printers and nothing else, having no more control over the contents of papers, and no more responsibility for those contents, than a jobbing printer would have for a handbill about a jumble-sale. But since there must be someone behind an editor and his staff, Mr. Sinclair would like to see a development of the system by which already

THE BRITISH PRESS. By Robert Sinclair
(Home and Van Thal, 8s. 6d.)

OLIVIA. By Olivia
(Hogarth, 7s. 6d.)

THE FLOWER AND THE WHEEL. By Adrian Bell
(Bodley Head, 7s. 6d.)

thinks all is well and that newspapers should be permitted to go on just as they are.

We need not spend time on news itself. Mr. Sinclair himself spends too much, I feel, on making the self-evident point that there can be no such thing as cold "objective" news, a simple fact which needs only to be reported. To take an instance from the art of fiction, it is clear that if, say, Zola, instead of Mrs. Gaskell, had got loose among the tea-cups and anti-macassars of Knutsford, the result might still have been called *Cranford*, but it wouldn't be the *Cranford* we know to-day. So it is, too, with any item of news. The mind of the recorder, the place the thing finds in the paper, the size of the headlines: all these, and many other factors, determine the impact of the "fact" upon the mind of the reader; so that there is a lot in Mr. Sinclair's contention that journalists "create" everything but the data.

THE PROPRIETOR'S RÔLE

The two points of lively interest in the book are the author's views concerning newspaper proprietors and newspaper writers. As for the proprietors, these are the men who own the machines on which newspapers are printed. In present circumstances, they are also men who are able to make their opinions felt in the columns of the newspapers. Mr. Sinclair does not claim that they, in fact, do this to a degree which may seriously be objected to. Generally speaking, an editor, having been appointed, is left to conduct the paper. But "the control exercised by most manufacturers of newspapers is itself an unspoken claim that their control and supervision are necessary." Mr. Sinclair thinks that they are not necessary and that they could be most harmful, especially in view of the tendency for several newspapers to fall under one

The Times, the *News Chronicle*, the *Star*, the *Observer* and the *Manchester Guardian* are controlled by boards of trustees chosen from among people representative of various walks of life. For example, the present trustees of *The Times* are the Lord Chief Justice, the Warden of All Souls, Oxford, the Governor of the Bank of England, the President of the Royal Society, and the President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

As for the journalists, I was delighted to find Mr. Sinclair down on the old conception of them as men to be wheedled with free seats, free drinks and cigars, and so forth. This is excellently said: "I think any kind of favour or patronage, any dependence on expensive courtesies proffered from the outer world, is incompatible with the dignity of the Press. As with the High Court judge and the village policeman, we have to be like Caesar's wife, and that is the end of it."

THE SPECIALIST

Mr. Sinclair, sincere as his respect is for journalists in general, is not convinced that a sufficient number of them are keeping abreast of modern developments in the arts, sciences and the rest of it. Thus, the specialist correspondent has come to the front, and the consequence is that if a general journalist is turned on to one of these matters he "feels his function to be that of a mere second string." It is difficult indeed to see what is to be done about this; but I am sure Mr. Sinclair is right in saying that, though the specialist journalist can be a good journalist, "journalism itself is a speciality; its speciality is that of general knowledge and of a general development of the mind to cope with all special subjects up to a certain point." He is all for a journalist recognising where this point is, and refusing to pretend beyond it. Altogether, one may say that this book contains much

ENGLISH COUNTRY SHORT STORIES 12/6

Wood Engravings by Rachel Reckitt

Ronald Lewin has edited, and contributed a critical introduction to this collection of short stories which distils the true genius—lyrical and idiosyncratic—of the short story in this country. Among them are stories by Hardy, Kipling, "Q", Walter de la Mare, Rosamond Lehmann, Constance Holme, Henry Williamson, Sidney Keyes, T. H. White, H. E. Bates, Leslie Paul, H. W. Nevinson, John Galsworthy, Malachi Whitaker, A. E. Coppard.

SWISS LIFE AND LANDSCAPE 12/6

By Emil Egli (May 30th)

Perceived merely through the medium of enjoyment Switzerland is like a picture book, beautiful but obvious. Yet it is a country of extraordinary individuality and the observer who takes the trouble to look beyond the surface finds more than a playground; he undergoes a rich and profoundly moving experience. This book seeks to inform without disenchanting. Illustrated with 93 ovely and unusual photographs.

VISION OF ENGLAND

New titles in this well-known series are expected in June. These will be larger than previous titles and fully bound in cloth. As usual there will be 60-70 photographs, drawings and old and modern maps. SOMERSET, Sylvia Townsend Warner, 12/6; SOUTH WALES, Tom Richards, 15/-; ESSEX, Phoebe Fenwick Gaye, 15/-; SHROPSHIRE, Maisie Herring, 15/-.

PAUL ELEK

38 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.



Booksellers and Publishers
by Appointment to H.M. Queen Mary

BATSFORD BOOKS

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

FRENCH CHATEAUX

By Henri Lemaître

Over 100 chateaux are illustrated by the 224 magnificent photographs (size 12 in. x 9½ in.) in this book. There is a general introduction, and notes on the architecture and history of each chateau illustrated.
Royal 4to 50s. net

THE LAND OF FRANCE

By Ralph Dutton and Lord Holden

"Within the space, you could hardly have a better guide, or a more handsome one, or one more splendidly illustrated."
—Evening Standard.
Demy 8vo 3rd Edition, revised 15s. net

WOODLAND CRAFTS IN BRITAIN

By H. L. Edlin

The craft of tree-felling, furniture-making the work of the millwright and wheelwright, and less familiar crafts such as willow-weaving come within the wide range of this book. 150 illustrations.
Demy 8vo 15s. net

MODERN HOUSING ESTATES

By Stanley Gale

"... the merest layman will be fascinated by this detailed record of progress and development."—*Nottingham Journal*. 168 illustrations in line and half-tone and 17 plans.
Royal 8vo 35s. net

HERBERT JENKINS

Down the Thames

By MARTIN S. BRIGGS

A careful, readable study of the river from source to sea, containing personal impressions and reliable, historical, and topographical information: Profusely illustrated from the author's drawings. 15s. net

The Charm of Cricket Past and Present

By C. H. B. PRIDHAM

Foreword by Sir Pelham Warner

A fascinating and provocative volume on various aspects of cricket by an acknowledged authority. This book has many unique illustrations. 15s. net

The Smiling Field

By JAMES VEITCH

"An idyll of the Border country . . . outstanding alike in its atmosphere of romance and its depth of feeling, and written with no uncertain pen."—*The Scotsman*. 8s. 6d. net

Arthur Gask's

THE STORM BREAKS

Another first-rate story of that ace crime investigator, Larose, who, wrote *The Observer* critic, "has an irresistible attraction." 8s. 6d. net

HERBERT JENKINS LTD.

READY MAY 27

The fourth volume of

Sir Osbert Sitwell's

autobiography

LAUGHTER

IN THE NEXT ROOM

"Tragedy and comedy, reminiscence and reflection . . . are wrought together in these pages into a wonderfully complete work of art." C. V. WEDGWOOD (*Bookman*). Illustrated. 18s. net.

★

General W. Anders'

military memoirs

AN ARMY IN EXILE

General Anders tells the story of the II Polish Army Corps—its formation and training, its capture of Monte Cassino and Ancona—and draws on the minutes he has preserved of conversations with Marshal Stalin, Mr. Churchill and other Allied leaders, to make an historical document of the first importance. Illustrated. 21s. net.

Macmillan

wisdom. A young journalist will find a lot in it to strengthen the climate of his mind, for it is written by a man with an alert sense both of the profession's privileges and of its moral obligations.

FIRST LOVE REMEMBERED

Olivia, by Olivia (Hogarth Press, 7s. 6d.), is a recollection in age of an experience of youth—the experience of first love. The author was 16 when the experience came, and one or two details help us to fix fairly accurately when that was. This, in turn, helps us to make a reasonable guess that the author is now somewhere about 60 years old. It is an important point, because it involves the question of the reliability of human memory and the tendency of age to throw a glow over the sharper happenings of youth.

To use the vulgar and belittling expression common in such cases, this is the story of a schoolgirl who "had a crush" on one of her mistresses, but here it is elevated to the dignity of a grand and tragic passion. *Olivia* was brought up in a wealthy home where "reason" reigned. An anti-religious, scientific atmosphere stifled the emotions of one who was essentially romantic. Transferred to the Paris of horse-cabs and gas-lamps, freed from oppressive trammels, with spring living this new exciting foreign world, she met Miss Julie, who read French poetry to her, took her to the theatres and picture galleries and into highly civilised and cultivated society, who allowed her hand to be kissed, and permitted the little *Olivia* to rest her head in her lap and cry, "I love you! I love you."

The child was both distraught and exalted. "Life, life, life. This is life," she cried, "full to overflowing with every ecstasy and every agony. It is mine, mine to hug, to exhaust, to drain."

It was an unpropitious moment, for Miss Julie and her partner were in process of breaking off relations, owing to temperamental difficulties. The shadow of mental disturbance was over the whole school and when Miss Cara, the partner, died, it may have been accident, but it could have been suicide. Whatever it was, it meant the parting of *Olivia* and Miss Julie.

The story is beautifully told. Whether or not it is a rather commonplace event transfigured by memory hardly matters. It is something out of which a small work of art has been constructed. That stands in its own right, and is the thing that counts.

PLOUGH versus TRACTOR

Mr. Adrian Bell's *The Flower and the Wheel* (Bodley Head, 7s. 6d.) is a book of random thoughts about country life, with an especial place for the conflict between the mechanical and the "natural." It is a knotty problem, for a plough is no more "natural" than the most modern machine: it is simply an older machine. Nor is it "natural" that horses should be pulling a plough. In a natural condition a horse runs on a prairie, unsubjected to bit and halter. Mr. Bell refuses to be caught up in dogmatism. "Meanwhile, as oil is not home-produced, I retain a horse or two. In the meantime the tractor takes unfeeling that extra hard pull from off their shoulders. I think also—I am all for the middle way—of my friend the foundry-master, quietly absorbed of an evening with his private lathe and precise hand tools."

But one thing he is convinced of, and that is that, whether we use

machines in the country or not, the country must win over the town; that is, over the foul congestion we know now as an industrial town. "To toil in commercial factories is not the Englishman's destiny. Industrialism is dying—cracking and tottering, rather, for it never lived. The black cities will be ploughed under. The engineer and the manufacturer will live not to capture markets but simply to provide what men need. When the goods are sufficient for a time, it will be the factories, not the people, that are unemployed."

FOOD FOR ALL

He is sure that much more could be done with the land of England. "After years of intensive effort . . . we have still only nibbled at the problem . . . We have grown, I believe, two-thirds of our food requirements during the war. For a certainty, if we put ourselves heartily to it as our ancestors did, we should grow enough for all." He thinks international trade on the scale of the past is "as dead as the former division of the world into industrial and agricultural states . . . We shall have to link home industry to home agriculture again, while for export there will be those local products of characteristic English quality which the world desires. This will be the salvation of us."

Side by side with these considerations of general principles, Mr. Bell gives us his characteristic and agreeable miscellany of country life and country characters. The ploughman, the pig-killer, and all the rest of them appear in convincing vignettes. Much of the vitality of Mr. Bell's books is drawn from his daily preoccupation with practical affairs. People say to him, "You should let other people do the spadework . . . while you give yourself to higher things." Nothing could be farther from his own way of thinking and living. Creative writing, he feels, "is only generated by actual frictional contact with life: that is the very aliment and roughage of prose, of poetry too." Certainly in his own case he shows that this is so.

ADVENTURES IN MOTORING

DETERMINED not to submit to the restrictions and frustrations of post-war Britain, Mr. David Scott-Moncrieff and his wife planned to sail away in search of Europe in the yacht that they made their home at the end of the war. How that scheme was defeated, and how they explored Northern Europe by car instead is the story of *Escape From Peace* (Motor Racing Publications, Abingdon-on-Thames, 10s. 6d.). With the help of some thirty attractive photographs Mr. Scott-Moncrieff gives a racy picture of life as the less orthodox type of visitor sees it in post-war Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark. It is a tale of ups and downs faced alike with carefree poise and a sense of humour and related with an infectious enthusiasm.

Motor Racing Publications have also issued, for 7s. 6d., Mr. John Eason Gibson's *Motor Racing 1947*, some of the material of which was first published in *COUNTRY LIFE*. This attractively produced work is the year book of the British Racing Drivers' Club, and contains, besides exciting eyewitness accounts and detailed results of the major motor races held in Britain and on the Continent during 1947, an outline of the formation of the club and full details of its objects, rules, terms of membership, etc. The text is supplemented by a large number of excellent photographs, which capture the thrill of motor racing hardly less successfully than do Mr. Gibson's vivid descriptions. 1.1.

X HUTCHINSON BOOK NEWS**ROBERT COLVILLE**
BY PERMISSION
OF THE MASTEREditor of "Riding" and formerly
Hunting Editor of "The Field"

Lady Apsley in "The Sunday Times" says: "This book is a valuable addition to the contemporary history of our field sports . . . packed with up-to-the-minute advice." 12/6

HUTCHINSON'S LIBRARY
OF SPORTS & PASTIMES**CHARLES GRAVES**
IRELAND
REVISITED

A richly entertaining account of Mr. Graves's recent 2,000 mile tour of Ireland, presenting a fascinating picture of that land of surprises. With 33 illustrations. 16/-

Author of "THE THIN BLUE-LINE"
(36th thous.)**VIOLET STUART WORTLEY**
MAGIC IN THE
DISTANCEA Chronicle of the Wortley Montagu
Family from 1689-1891

Mrs. Stuart Wortley has written an intimate account of her husband's famous family based upon private papers and covering the period from 1689-1891.

With 18 illustrations. 21/-

Author of "LIFE WITHOUT
THEORY" (3rd Imp.)**SIR EVELYN WRENCH**
C.M.G.
TRANSATLANTIC
LONDON

The Spectator: "This delightful book . . . the author has not sought to give us a learned Anglo-American history, but has collected a large number of interesting facts and stories which illuminate the relationships between the mother country and the colonies." With 16 illustrations 21/-

HUTCHINSON
Largest of Book Publishers

New Developments in BRITISH FABRICS



One of Courtaulds' gleaming brocades, dove grey with flower posies, displayed on a stylish mannequin sculptured in tiny blossoms



(Left) Grey worsted coat featuring the puffed back and jutting peplum. When unbelted, the back forms a full cape from the shoulders. Susan Small



Digby Morton designed this cocktail dress in bronze-black shot taffeta with jet on collar and peplum for British Celanese at the British Industries Fair



The maypole silhouette as green and blue plaid taffeta hanging panels over a navy blue tubular skirt, with flaring cuffs on the top. Susan Small



(Left) Among the many nylon fabrics are light-weight rubber-proofed silks for raincoats. British Nylon Spinners

THE knitted fabrics were among the most interesting at the British Industries Fair this year. They ranged from nylon stockings sheerer than ever before, knitted from what is known technically as 20 denier yarn, to the thick knitted corduroy rayon of Courtaulds, a brushed fabric that has the pile and weight of heavy velvet. These knitted fabrics are immensely varied in weave. The mesh, warp-knit nylons designed for underwear have been a great success; they combine a gossamer weight with great strength. There was also an excellent nylon tricot with a suède finish designed for gloves. An uncrushable ribbed rayon jersey has been produced by British Celanese for sports and a superfine knitted sharkskin by Courtaulds which has a lovely matt surface and is equally uncrushable. There was also a whole series of printed furnishing tricots by Courtaulds that hang and drape with real elegance.

Rayon carpets made spectacular exhibits. The vast British Rayon Federation stand was laid with a deep pile carpet woven in narrow stripes of black and grey, very chic. Courtaulds used their self-ribbed carpet laid in alternate broad stripes of plum and dove grey. They displayed one of their latest brocades, lilac and grey woven with a medallion design as a ball dress on a surrealistic mannequin with face and hands entirely made from tiny blossoms, with scarlet pimpernel lips and finger-nails. A group of rich, glistening tie silks showed the fashionable arrangements of tiny dots and stripes.

(Continued on page 1208)



In pastel or dark colours: a hat of finest quality fur felt

Write for "Clovelly"

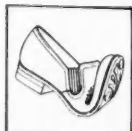
A SCOTTS CLASSIC

The name of your nearest agent will be supplied on request.

Scotts Ltd. 1 Old Bond St. London, W.1



COUNTRY EXCLUSIVE . . . by Hutchings



This is a shoe you'll never want to be without when walking in town or country. You will be surprised at its flexibility and durability. Heavy Suede in blue, grey or tan, its chief features are the elastic gusset and the moulded rubber sole. Price **£5.17.6**
 Sizes 4 to 8 (English fittings).

Men's fittings also available in brown suede. **£6.19.6**

Ladies' Shoes, 1st. Floor

Men's Shoes, Lower Ground Floor



Telephone: Reading 4411

A distinctive departmental store on the upper reaches of the Thames

RODEX

Fine Coats in Exclusive Fabrics



Made by W. O. PEAKE LTD., Wholesale and Export

The British Nylon Spinners featured numerous novelties: a belt entirely in two-way stretch nylon is the first of its kind in England, so is a deep flounce of nylon lace, crisp and light as air. A fine nylon mesh woven with a thick raised slub in wool has the appearance of hand-weaving and is tailored into a jacket for tennis. Stockings are sheerer than ever in all colours, but always for export; none of the manufacturers holds out any hopes for this country. Service-weight nylons made from 60 denier yarn have been designed for police-women, nurses and industrial workers; they have been rigorously tested and are almost indestructible. Nylon sewing threads, charming gay ribbons, puckered chiffons for blouses and nightgowns, a thick locknit nylon and a mesh especially designed for inserting into shoes are all available for this country.



A pure silk square "Gardener's Almanac" by Jacquar in soft blended shades exhibited at the British Industries Fair

JACQMAR'S export collection included a London print showing the State Opening of Parliament procession arranged as colourful bands printed diagonally across the crêpe; another had an all-over design of hansom cabs, cabbies and London scenes. Their rayon jersey with a smooth surface had a fine, taut weave that gives it the appearance of crêpe-de-chine. As it is actually knitted, this adds a flexible quality for elaborate draping and it is patterned in big, gay Glen checks. The number of large checks was noticeable throughout the exhibition. A taffeta with spotted handkerchiefs folded and formed into largish squares was attractive; so was a design called Chianti composed of baskets full of green grapes and vine leaves arranged into a symmetrical pattern of deep bands on dark grounds.

As a display, the cottons shown on revolving roundabouts lit from above were especially effective; so was a stand constructed like a small open-sided bungalow made from wooden slats, something like a Venetian blind, with the cotton shirtings arranged on shelves inside. A charming group of natural-looking children sculptured in white plaster wore

Duster-checked wool jerseys are smart newcomers. Thick, reversible duvetens for travel coats featured mixtures of neutrals.

Highlights in a collection of models featuring rayons created for the exhibition were the fitted coats with flaring hemlines and shawl collars framing the face in dark rich colours and stiff, magnificent fabrics, ottoman silks, taffetas, tie silks. The popular bolero and strapless midcalf dress combination looked equally smart in this type of fabric. Bronze and black were shown in broché and shot effects for the autumn. A plaid off-the-shoulder taffeta dress with a black tulle frilled fan inserted in the hem at the back was charming.

Woolens shown by a group of wholesale houses at the International Wool Secretariat varied in texture from diaphanous wool crêpes for draped evening dresses and nightgowns to immense checked coating tweeds as thick as rugs. A tiny yellow-and-brown printed wool was shown as a bolero and dinner dress. The bolero recurs through everything in silk, cotton, wool, for the beach, for morning, afternoon and evening.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

SELLING JEWELLERY ?

As the leading Hatton Garden Jewellers we can offer the following RECORD PRICES:

£10-50, Cultured Pearl Necklaces.

£15-75, Gold Cigarette Cases.

£15-50, Solid Silver Tea Sets and Trays.

£25-150, Diamond Eternity Rings and Watches.

£10-25, 18-ct. Pocket Watches & Chains

£3-£10, Solid Silver Sports Cups and Trophies.

£20 for £5 Gold Pieces.

Up to £1,000 for Diamond and Coloured Stone Rings, Brooches, Bracelets & Earrings, etc.

Valuations by Qualified Expert (Fellow Gemmological Association).

Register your Parcels (cash or offer per return) or call at

M. HAYES & SONS, LTD.
106, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1
HOLBORN 8177



A
Living
Portrait

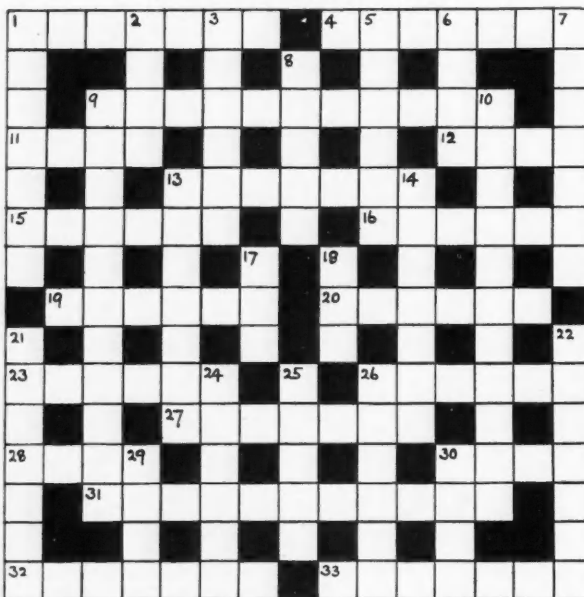
PAINTED IN OILS FROM ANY
PHOTOGRAPH.
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS ASSURED

GODFREY HAYMAN
7, Old Bond Street, W.1

CROSSWORD No. 1006

COUNTRY LIFE books to the value of 3 guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 1006, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on the morning of Wednesday, May 25, 1949.

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)
Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 1005. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of May 13, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1 and 5, Reported speech; 9, Contrite; 10, Drop in; 11, Electors; 12, Adorer; 14, Grand stand; 18, Headmaster; 22 and 23, Spirit of the age; 24, Nitwit; 25, Asterisk; 26, Tyrant; 27, Adherent.
DOWN.—1, Racket; 2, Ponder; 3, Rarity; 4, Enterprize; 6, Paradise; 7, Empyrean; 8, Hundreds; 13, Interfused; 15, Chestnut; 16, Canister; 17, Ambition; 19, Cheese; 20, Saline; 21, Becket.

ACROSS

- 1 and 4. What the consultant is asked for (7, 7)
9. Two for a globe (11)
11. It must include hundreds of players if it is necessary to give tea to a thousand (4)
- 12 and 13. Noah is the earliest one on record (11)
15. Alludes (6)
16. "He at Philippi kept
"His sword e'en like a——"—Shakespeare (6)
19. Californian or Spanish range (6)
20. Boat rather more than a little dirty (6)
23. I get in (anagr.) (6)
26. "What —— heart can gold despise?"
—Gray (6)
- 27 and 28. Port charges (7, 4)
30. He must have the end of 31 across to be a painter (4)
31. Give ground to a mercenary (11)
- 32 and 33. What 1588 brought to the dons is a play-title (7, 7)

DOWN

1. Was this a secret craft? (7)
2. Just a detail of time (4)
3. Usually a hostile spirit (6)
5. Took the noble or the narrow view? (6)
6. They are not in favour (4)
7. These kids might be caught pinching, it would seem (7)
8. Paper to 23 across (5)
9. Hal's fine pen (anagr.) (11)
10. Dangerously charged in the upper storey? (11)
13. Measurement across the loaf, perhaps (7)
14. The Lake District is compared with East Anglia (7)
- 17 and 18. Is there doubt about the lady's power in the dominion? (6)
21. Impedes (7)
22. In Willy's tired way (7)
24. Holes to suit he-rats (6)
25. Fountains (5)
26. Thomas of The Worthies (6)
29. Cob or pen? (4)
30. Is it cosy for Shakespeare's joiner? (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 1004 is

Mr. I. Gilbert,

6, Abington Park Crescent,

Northampton.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND SUPPLY: This periodical is sold subject to the following conditions, namely, that it shall not, without the written consent of the publishers first given, be lent, re-sold, hired out or otherwise disposed of by way of Trade except at the full retail price of 2/- and that it shall not be lent, re-sold, hired out or otherwise disposed of in a mutilated condition or in any unauthorised cover by way of Trade; or affixed to or as part of any publication or advertising, literary or pictorial matter whatsoever.



A lovely model cotton Frock for the discerning woman. Ideal for morning, seaside or garden wear. In Navy/Red, Navy/Pale blue, Red/Smoke blue, Green/Orange. Hips 38 and 40 in.

£5.11.8

Hips 42 in. £6.0.0.
Hips 44 in. £6.8.5.

Model Gowns :
Second Floor.

Derrys

DERRY & TOMS, KENSINGTON
TELEPHONE: WESTERN 8181.



"Beanie"

Little and young for the young-in-heart. Side-swept felt in ice blue, pastel grey, blonde beige, royal, navy, chocolate and black.

22/11

Address your Post Orders to

LEWIS'S

LIVERPOOL - MANCHESTER - BIRMINGHAM - GLASGOW - LEEDS - HANLEY - LEICESTER

PEGGY SAGE

Requests the Pleasure

This is an invitation to relax for a quiet appointment—in Peggy Sage's charming salon—where her expert manicurists are ready to give you the most perfect manicure in London. And choose, at your treatment, from the lovely Peggy Sage nail polishes—inimitable, unchippable, diamond hard—in subtlest, most tantalising shades.



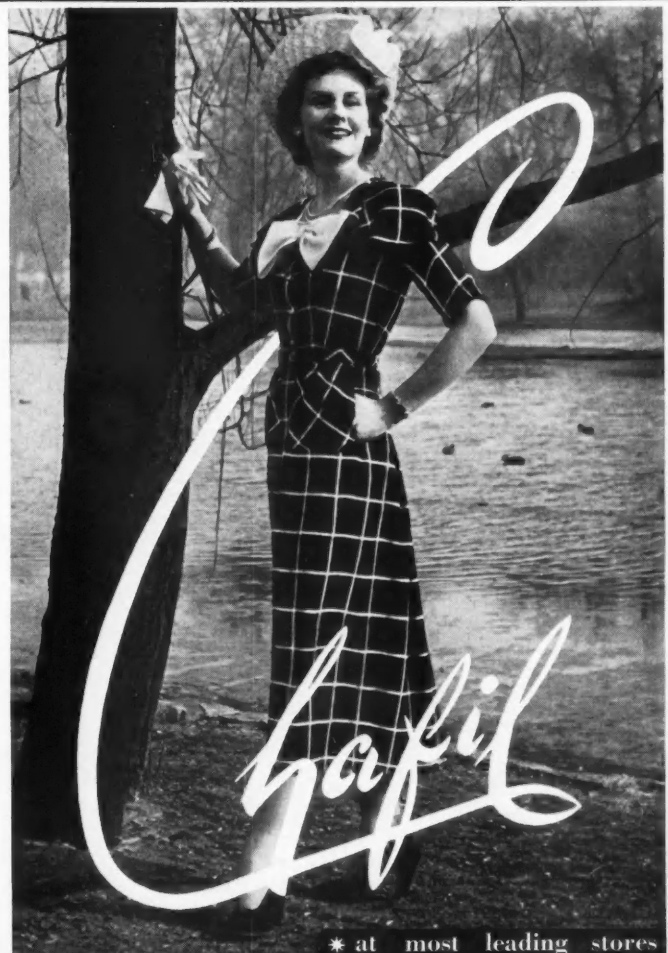
Peggy Sage

FINGER-TIP SPECIALIST

SALONS

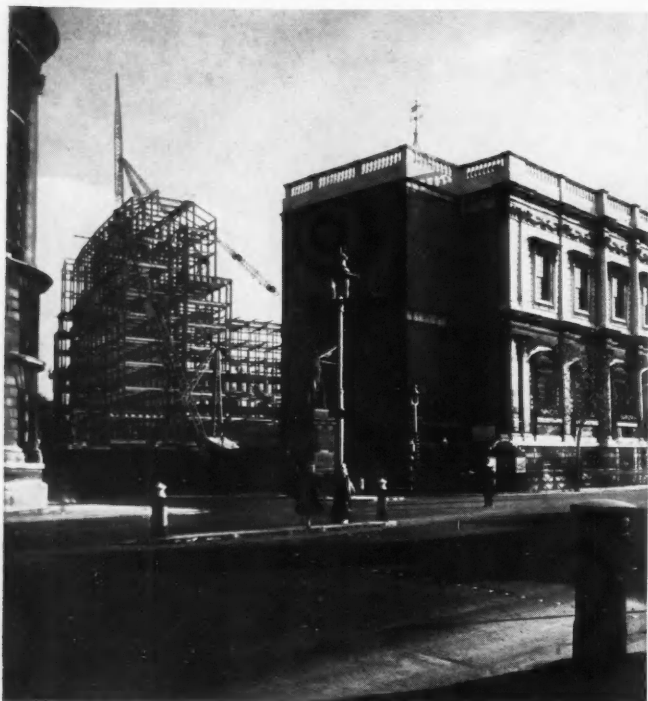
LONDON: 130 New Bond Street, W.1 (Corner of Grosvenor Street) Phone: MAYFAIR 0396

NEW YORK: 50 East 57th Street • PARIS: 7 Place Vendôme



* at most leading stores

CHAVENT LTD. (Wholesale only) 54, EASTCASTLE ST., LONDON W.1.



London's most important post-war building. Government Offices, Whitehall Gardens.

Steelwork by

DORMAN LONG

AND CO., LIMITED, MIDDLESBROUGH AND LONDON

HEATING PROBLEMS SOLVED

by installing

HOPE'S

Automatic

SYSTEMS

For Oil or Solid Fuel

LESS

Work & Dirt

MORE

Economical



For further particulars write to:

HOPE'S HEATING & ENGINEERING LTD.

SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM

*The Whisky
with the
fascinating
suggestion
of
Peat-Reek*



Est. 1820



Maximum retail price in U.K. 33/4 per bottle. 17/5 per half bottle.

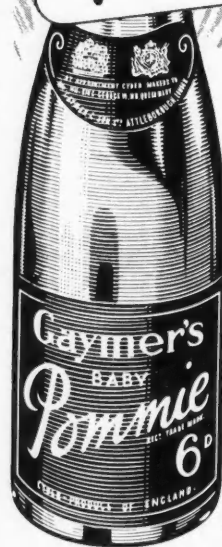


For the
IDEAL HOME



THE WALPAMUR CO LTD · DARWEN · LANCs

*Those in the know
ask for*
Pommie



Made by the
makers of
GAYMER'S CYDER.
Famous for 300 years.





40 YEARS IN THE GLASSHOUSE

Seems a long stretch, doesn't it? But it's not unusual for some plants. And, in any case, they can always be sure of a very sheltered life if it's spent in a Boulton and Paul greenhouse. We make many kinds of greenhouses. They serve not only the people who buy them, but their sons and grandsons as well.



STEEL CONSTRUCTION • WOODWORKING • WIRE NETTING • FENCING • REFRIGERATORS
C.R.C. 13H

It's easy ^{and quick} with an ATOM



MECHANICAL GARDENER

ADAPTABLE FOR—Cultivating • Hoeing • Ridging • Harrowing • Grass Cutting • Lawn Mowing • Spraying • Hedge Trimming • Earth Turning • Wood Sawing • Barrowing • Hay Sweeping • Powder Dusting.

Fuel consumption less than one pint per hour. Saves time—money—labour on every job.

Price
£74.10

Quick-fix implements and equipment at extra prices.

BARFORD (AGRICULTURAL) LTD.
GRANTHAM

Use EUREKA WEED KILLER

From Seedsmen, For Paths and Ironmongers, Drives Economical & Easy to use

Chemists, etc. TOHLINSON & HAYWARD, Ltd. 51 Newland, Lincoln

Liverpool Flower Show

WAVERTREE PLAYGROUND

11th, 12th & 13th AUGUST, 1949

Extensive Classes for HORSES, CATTLE, RABBITS and HONEY.

A special feature is being made of the ATTESTED CATTLE CLASSES AND HORSE JUMPING EVENTS.

Valuable Trophies and Cash Prizes exceed £5,000.

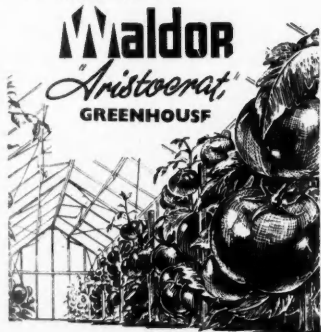
Apply now for Schedule to:
THE SHOW SECRETARY, Municipal Buildings, Liverpool 2.

Make your money grow

Like Mr Millman of Barrister, Cornwall
Last year his £133-13-4d Waldor
"Aristocrat" yielded 1,294 lbs of
tomatoes. A cash return of £81-19-1d.

Invest in a

**Waldor
"Aristocrat"
GREENHOUSE**



Send for illustrated brochure 40 to:

WALDOR TOOL & GAUGE CO., LTD., DROITWICH.



TEARS
WITHOUT

WATER

WITHOUT
TEARS!

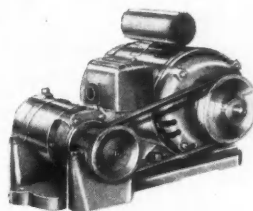
A Small Efficient Centrifugal Electric Pump
for your house, farm, or hot-water system.

Complete units to work in conjunction with existing storage tanks. Or self-contained systems to work without roof storage tanks.

Maximum discharge... 16 G.P.M.
Suction Lift 20 ft.
Maximum head..... 130 ft.

PRICE: Motor and Pump Unit £21 10s. 0d.
Send for List (A.1)

SEALED MOTOR CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.,
Bristol Road, Bridgwater, Somerset.



SIMPLER SEED SOWING

This new seed drill will be more than welcome in every garden, allotment and nursery. It plants all sizes of seed, from the smallest up to dwarf beans, evenly and economically, in straight rows that are easier to cultivate because they permit of close wheel hoeing. The Seeder is simplicity itself, there are no perforated plates to change, the sowing rate is governed by a slide which enlarges or decreases the aperture through which the seed falls and a special device prevents seed clogging. It is rustless and practically everlasting and may be used separately or as an attachment to either of the JALO Hoes. Write today for details of this amazing newcomer.

Sole Makers, J. T. LOWE LTD.
LONGHAM, 7, WIMBORNE, DORSET.
Telephone, Northbourne 470

WITH THE JALO JIFFY SEED SOWER

Price, complete
with handle
75/-
Carr. paid

Price, without
handle, for use
as attachment
to JALO HOE
70/-



CANNING YOUR GARDEN PRODUCE

by means of the "HOMCAN" Machine is the most efficient and safest method of lastingly preserving your surplus crops. Ample supply of cans. A special attachment on the machine enables our cans to be re-used again and again. Highly satisfied users throughout the Country.

Write for Details
HOMCAN
HOME CANNING MACHINE
HOME CANNING EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.
AFRICA HOUSE, Kingsway, London, W.C.2
Phones: Holborn 4531 & 5121.

RADIOL



Keeps Horses' Legs Sound

Radiol keeps horses' legs sound and sturdy—the first essential of horse health. This liniment relieves soft swellings, sprained Tendons, Windgalls, Bog Spavins and similar abnormalities. Gently massaged into the affected part, Radiol readily brings relief without blistering or removing hair. Try it and you will quickly realise why Radiol is used in so many stables.

All Chemists and Stores sell Radiol.

An illustrated booklet on lameness, full of interesting and helpful hints, price 6d., will gladly be sent on application to:

THE RADIOL CO.,

78, UPPER RICHMOND RD., LONDON, S.W.15.
Tel: PUTNEY 2692. Telegrams: Radiational, Put., London.



For those who prefer rubber soles, Henry Cotton has designed the Lotus EDGEGRIP with its corrugated bevel-edge

The row of spikes set at an angle on the inner edge of the sole remain firmly embedded and retain their grip when the foot is tilted at the end of the stroke.

Henry Cotton

always wears and recommends -

LOTUS *Anglespike* GOLF SHOES

